FOI92-0855

APBI AGENDA EXTRACT

Program Status--Major General Malcolm O'Neill, Deputy Director, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

Ballistic Missile Defense and Systems Architecture--Dr. Edward Gerry, SDIO Systems Architect

Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS) --Dr. James Carlson, Deputy for Strategic Defense

System Integration & Command and Control--Colonel William Hecker, Director, System Integration and Command and Control Directorate

Global Missile Defense--

4.1

Lieutenant Colonel Rohlman, Assistant Director, Program Operations Global Defense Segment Directorate

National Missile Defense--Colonel Carl Drewes, Director, National Defense Segment Directorate

Theater Missile Defense/Patriot--Mr. David Israel, Assistant Deputy, Theater Missile Defense

National Test Bed--Commander Lenio, Deputy Director, National Test Bed Directorate

Test and Evaluation--Colonel Michael Toole, Director, Test and Evaluation Directorate

Technology Overview--Colonel Simon Worden, Deputy for Technology

Innovative Science and Technology--Dr. Leonard Caveny, Assistant Director, Technology, Innovative Science and Technology Directorate

International and External Programs--Dr. J. David Martin, Director, SDIO International and External Programs Directorate

Program Budget Considerations--Lieutenant Colonel Steven Mullen, Assistant Director, Program Execution

SDIO Technical Information Center--Ms. Jeanette Clay, Assistant Director, System Development, Information Systems Directorate

#423

FOI92-0855F

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

Advance Planning Briefing For Industry



2 MAR 92

MG Malcolm O'Neill, USA Deputy Director Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

jm-24660a / 022892



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AGENDA

Situation

• Mission

• Execution

Resources

Situation

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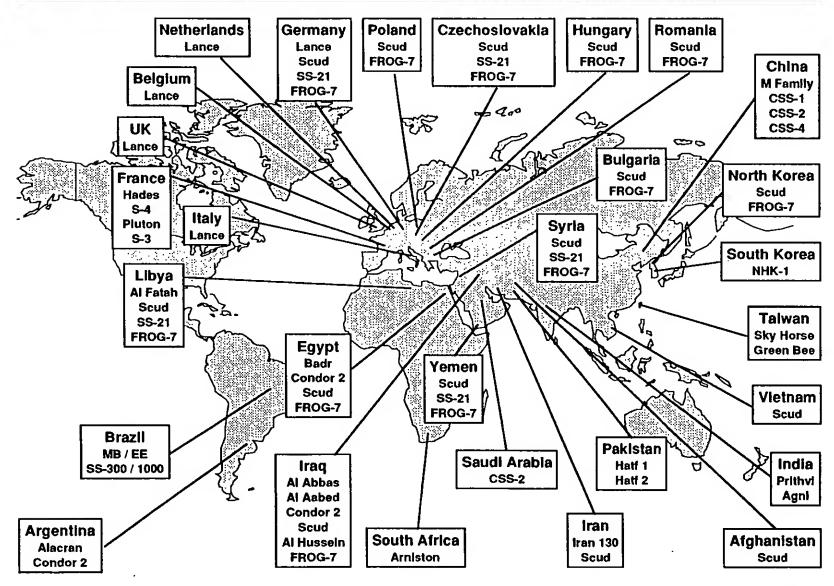
THREAT SITUATION

- Evolving East West Relations Changes Calculus
 - Soviet Union No Longer Exists
 - Republics Of The Former Soviet Union Still Retain Large, Modern Strategic Forces
 - Political Instabilities Increase Concern About Use Of Ballistic Missiles
- Ballistic Missile Proliferation A Growing Threat To U.S.
 - Directly Threatens The Republics Of The Former Soviet Union
- Threat Of Third Country Attacks Increasing



:

EVOLVING BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITY



Friendly Situation



FRIENDLY SITUATION

 JCS Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Requirements In Place Phase I Operational Requirements Document (ORD) And Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Mission Needs Statement (MNS)

- The President's 1991 State Of The Union Address
- Missile Defense Act Of 1991

Refocus

Early Ballistic Missile Defense Deployment

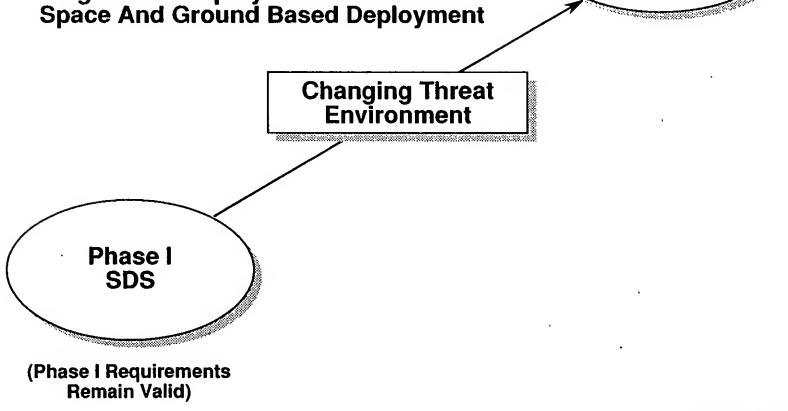
Soviet / U.S. Treaty Negotiations

ABM & START



PRESIDENTIAL REFOCUS

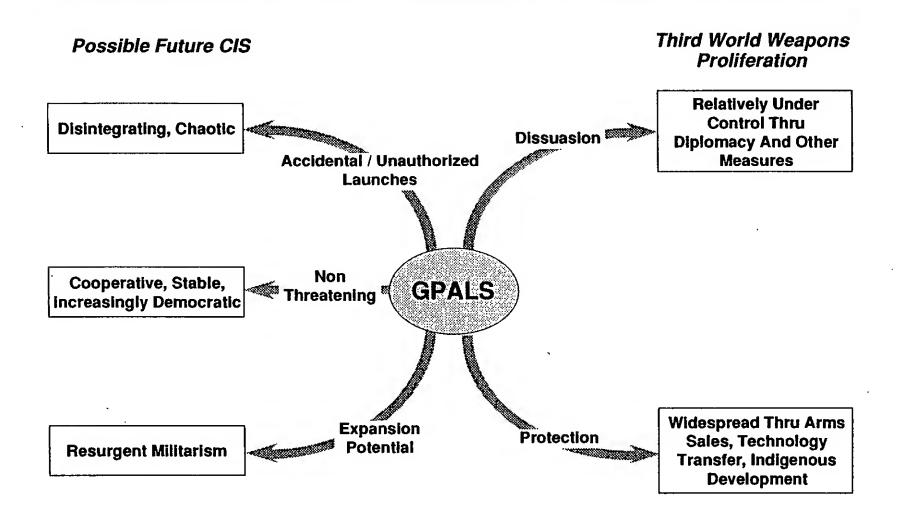
- **Deterrence vs Protection** •
- Massive Attack vs Limited Strikes
- United States vs Global Focus
- Large Scale Deployment vs Limited Space And Ground Based Deployment



GPALS



DEALING WITH UNCERTAIN FUTURES





Missile Defense Goal Of The United States

- It Is The Goal Of The United States To
 - Deploy An Antiballistic Missile System, Including One Or An Adequate Additional Number Of Antiballistic Missile Sites And Space Based Sensors, That Is Capable Of Providing A Highly Effective Defense Of The United States Against Limited Attacks Of Ballistic Missiles
 - Maintain Strategic Stability
 - Provide Highly Effective Theater Missile Defenses (TMDs) To Forward Deployed And Expeditionary Elements Of The Armed Forces Of The United States And To Friends And Allies Of The United States

Mission

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PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTION

"... Looking Forward, I Have Directed That The SDI Program Be Refocused On Providing Protection From Limited Ballistic Missile Strikes, Whatever Their Source. Let Us Pursue An SDI Program That Can Deal With Any Future Threat To The United States, To Our Forces Overseas And To Our Friends And Allies."

> President George Bush State Of The Union Address 29 JAN 91



MISSION

- Respond To Missile Defense Act For
 - Downselect / Deployment Of Advanced TMD Systems By Mid-90s
 - Develop For Deployment First Site Of ABM System As Early As Practical Or By 1996
- Retain President's Vision For Final Architecture
- Include Robust Technology For Space Based
 Interceptor
- Support Research For
 - Technology Insertion
 - Other Follow-on Systems

Execution



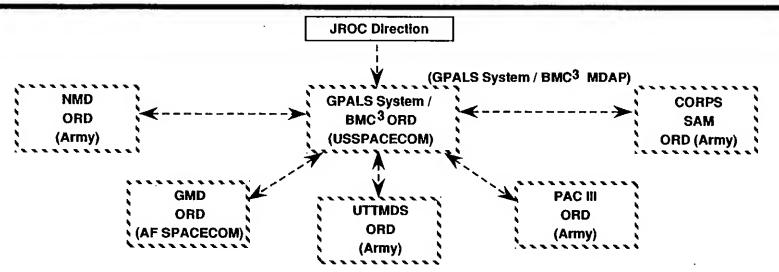
PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

GPALS System						
	NMD	GMD	TMD			
GPALS System BMC ³	NMD System	GMD System	PATRIOT	CORPS SAM	Upper Tier System	
Architectural Integration System Engineering And Integration	Ground Based Interceptor Ground Based Radar Space Based	Space Based Interceptor (BP)	PATRIOT	CORPS SAM	THAAD & TMD-GBR	
	System BMC3 Architectural Integration System Engineering And	GPALS System BMC3NMD SystemArchitectural IntegrationGround Based InterceptorSystem Engineering And IntegrationGround Based RadarCommandSpace Based Sensor (BE)	NMDGMDGPALS System BMC3NMD SystemGMD SystemArchitectural integration System Engineering And integration CommandGround Based Interceptor Ground Based RadarSpace Based Interceptor (BP)	NMDGMDGPALS System BMC3NMD SystemGMD SystemArchitectural Integration System Engineering And Integration CommandGround Based Interceptor (BF)PATRIOTArchitectural Integration CommandGround Based Space Based Space Based Space Based Space Based Interceptor (BF)PATRIOT	NMDGMDTMDGPALS System BMC3NMD SystemGMD SystemPATRIOTCORPS SAMArchitectural integration Engineering And integration CommandGround Based BadarSpace Based Interceptor (BP)PATRIOTCORPS SAM	

Agreed Structure Based On OSD White Paper



GPALS SYSTEM / BMC³ REQUIREMENTS FLOW



JROC - Approved Schedule

Event	Date	
GPALS / BMC ³ ORD Submitted	3rd Qtr 1992	
GPALS / BMC ³ ORD Validated	3rd Qtr 1992	
NMD ORD And GMD ORD Submitted	3rd Qtr 1992	
NMD ORD And GMD ORD Validated	4rd Qtr 1992	
UTTMDS ORD Submitted	1st Qtr 1993	
UTTMDS ORD Validated	2nd Qtr 1993	



DAB ACTIVITIES / HIGHLIGHTS

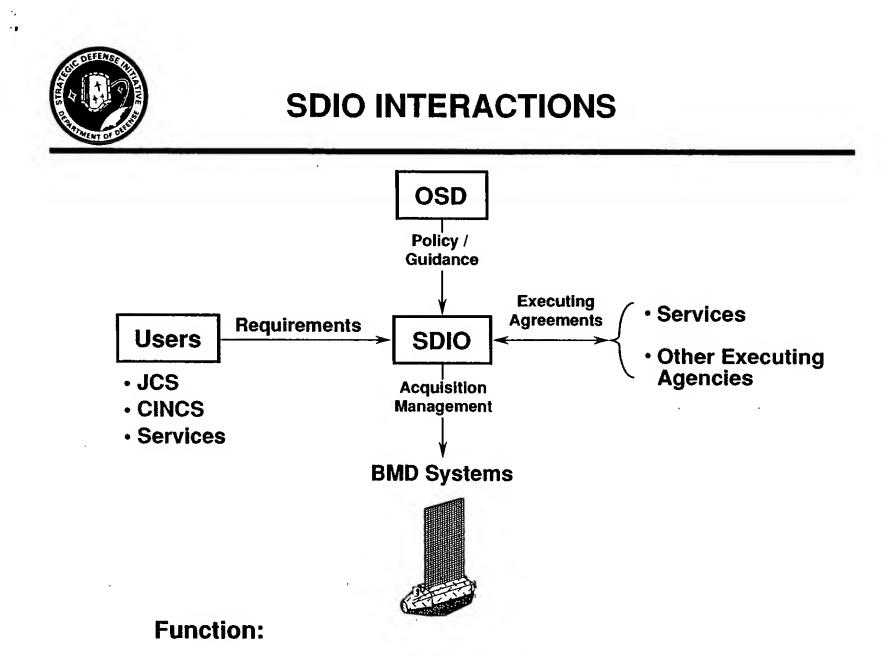
	Activity	(Timing)
•	Review RFPs And Contracts For Dem / Val	(Continuing)
٠	Coordinate NMD / TMD Report To Congress	(Now - MAY 92)
•	Establish Acquisition Planning Baseline For Each MDAP	(AUG 92)*
•	Review COEA For GPALS	(JUL 92)
•	Obtain CAIG Position On Cost Estimates	(MAY 92)
٠	Formal DAB Review / Approval Of Progress	(AUG 92)

* Does Not Include CORPS SAM



SDIO EVALUATING PROGRAMMATIC IMPACT OF MISSILE DEFENSE ACT ON FY 94-99 POM AND 180-DAY REPORT

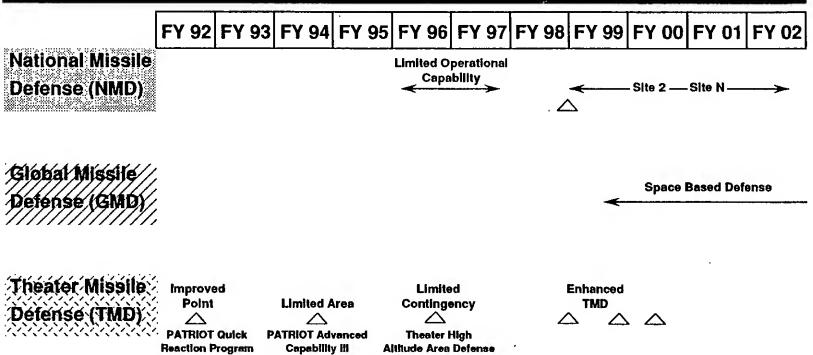
- Two Intense Architectural Efforts Examining Implications Of Congressional Call For Early Deployment
 - Theater Missile Defense Led By MG O'Neill / DD SDIO
 - U.S. Homeland Defense (Ground Based Interceptors And Ground And Space Based Sensors) - Led By Dr. Gerry / System Architect
- Studies
 - Involve Users, Operators, Service Representatives, Other SDIO Agents, System Engineer And Integration Contractor, Key SETA Support And Nationally Recognized Technical Experts
 - Addressing Programmatic / Technical Choices And Costs Of Various Options
- Assessing
 - Impact Upon Support, Tech Base And Follow-on Systems
- Delivery Dates
 - Finalize Approach By April 1992 POM Submission
 - Submit Draft Of 180-day Report To SECDEF By May 1992 As Per 6 December 1991 Guidance From DEPSECDEF (Due To Congress By June 1992)



- Oversight And Interface With Agent
- Direct And Manage Acquisition Processes



BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITY



- NMD LOC Circa FY 96 At Grand Forks, Expanded Later To Full NMD
- GMD Space Based Defense Capability Complements NMD / TMD
- Initial TMD Improvements In Lethality And Range Through PATRIOT
 Upgrades
- Limited Contingency In FY 96; UTTMDS Beyond FY 00
- CORPS SAM Matures After THAAD

Resources

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FY 92 RDT&E BUDGET

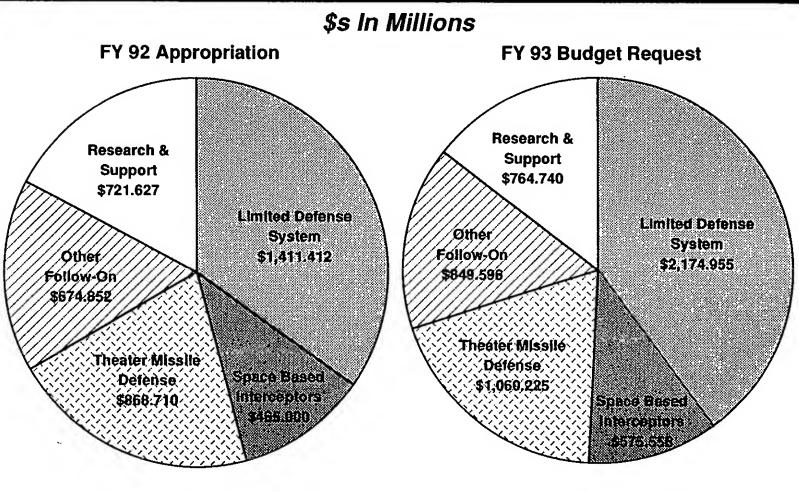
\$s In Millions

Program Elements	President's Budget	Appropriation
Limited Defense System	1,459.530	1,411.412
Theater	857.460	868.710
Space Based Interceptor	827.177	465.000
Other Follow-on	925.149	674.852
Research - Support	1,081.258	721.627
Total	\$5,150.574	\$4,141.601
	△ - \$1,008.973 M	· ·

\$255.9799 - 2690 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2090 - 2



SDI ALLOCATION BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

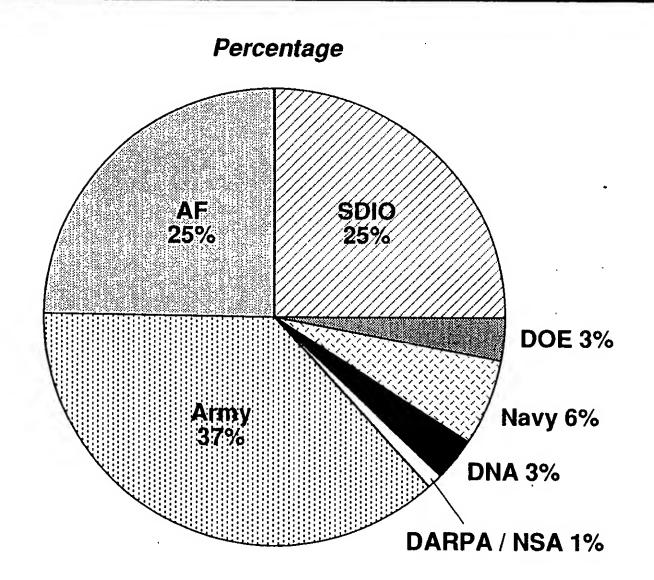


Total FY 92 \$4,141.601

Total FY 93 Request \$5,425.074



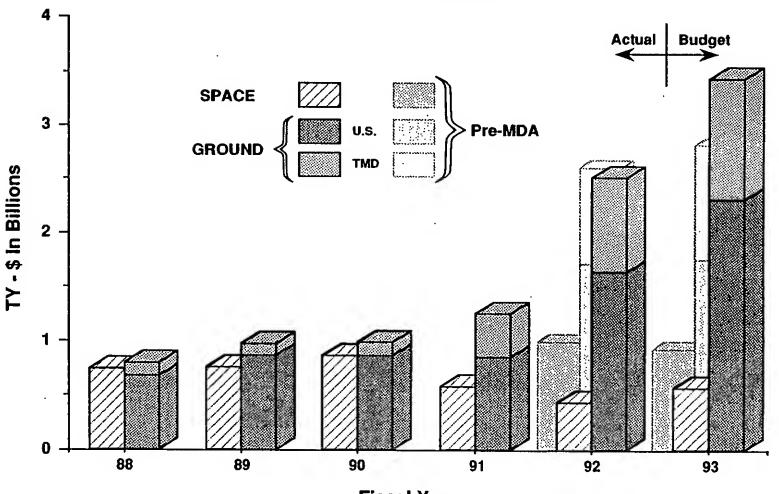
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE BY EXECUTING AGENT FY 85 - 93



jm-23617a / 021192



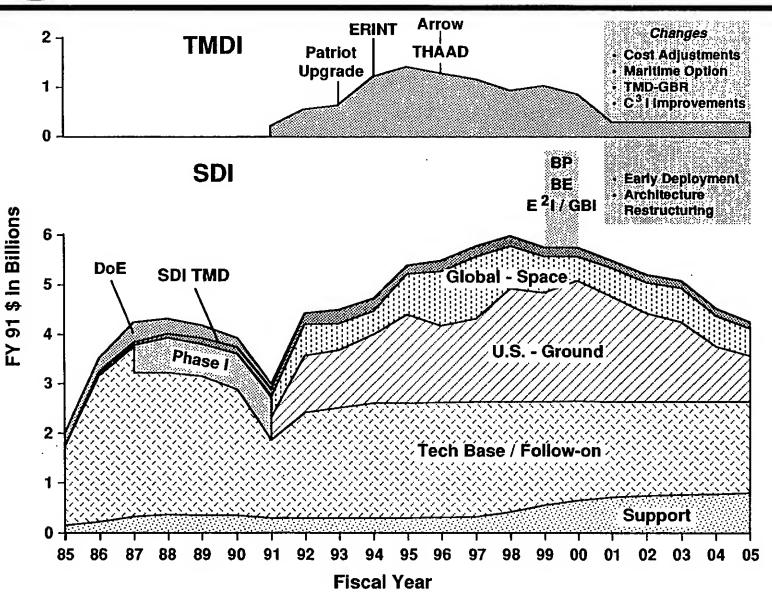
SPACE - GROUND R&D INVESTMENTS



Fiscal Year



BMD BUDGET EVOLUTION



jm-143221 / 022492



SUMMARY

- Threat Evolving, Increasingly Uncertain And Dangerous
- Mission Consistent With Presidential Refocus, Missile Defense Act, And Existing JCS Requirements
- Execution Users, Agents, SDIO Postured For Acquisition
 - Consensus On Early Deployment Of NMD And TMD
 - Continuing GMD Research / Focus Upon GPALS
- Resources Near Term Capability Is Top Budget Priority
 - Congressional Direction Requires Out Year Budget Adjustments

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Advance Planning Briefing For Industry On Ballistic Missile Defense And Systems Architecture



2 MAR 92

Dr. Edward Gerry Systems Architect Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

FOI92-0855



PROGRAM FOCUS

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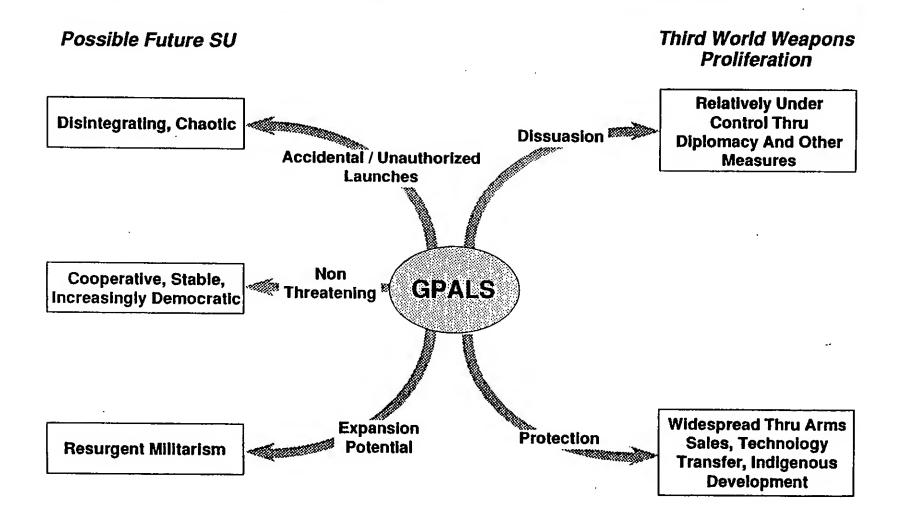
Objective

- Protect Against
 - Ballistic Missile Attacks On U.S. Forces Overseas And U.S. Friends / Allies
 - Accidental, Unauthorized And / Or Limited Ballistic Missile Attacks On The United States



DEALING WITH UNCERTAIN FUTURES

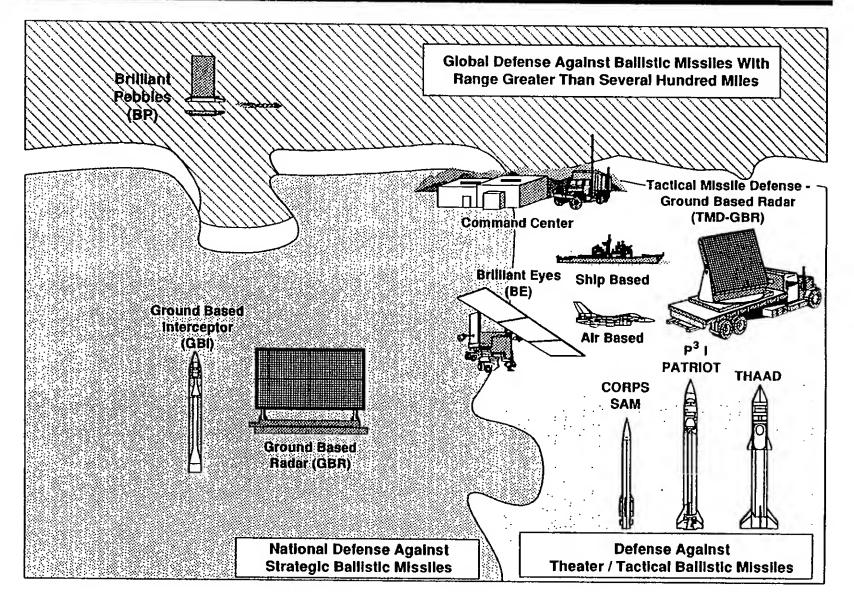
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GLOBAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIMITED STRIKES (GPALS)

1.5







MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1991

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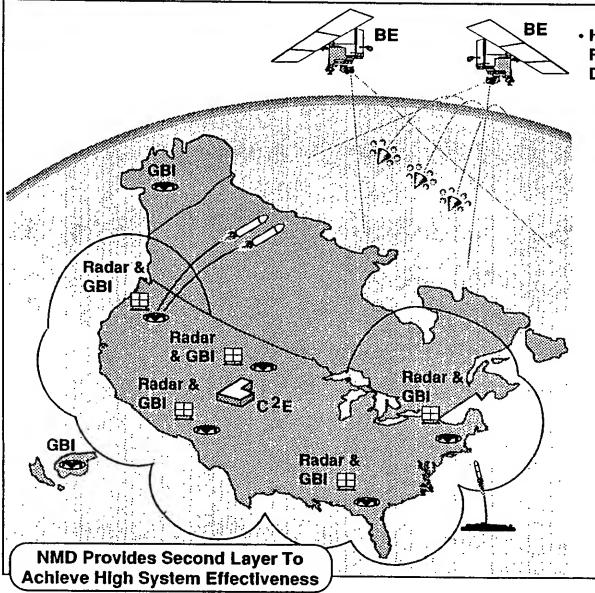
Missile Defense Goal Of The United States

- It Is The Goal Of The United States To
 - Deploy An Antiballistic Missile System, Including One Or An Adequate Additional Number Of Antiballistic Missile Sites And Space Based Sensors, That Is Capable Of Providing A Highly Effective Defense Of The United States Against Limited Attacks Of Ballistic Missiles
 - Maintain Strategic Stability
 - Provide Highly Effective Theater Missile Defenses (TMDs) To Forward Deployed And Expeditionary Elements Of The Armed Forces Of The United States And To Friends And Allies Of The United States



NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

1.4



- High System Effectiveness Requires Multilayered Defense
 - BE Provides Tracking And Discrimination Of PBVs And RVs
 - GBR Provides Tracking And Discrimination Of PBVs And RVs Launched From Coastal SLBMs
 - Multiple GBI Sites
 Provide Multiple Shot
 Opportunities Against
 RVs
 - PBVs Launched From Coastal Submarines
 - BE And GBR Provide Distributed Battle Planning And Execution
 - BE And GBR Provide IFTU / TOM



1991 MISSILE DEFENSE ACT LIMITED DEFENSE SYSTEM

 Design To Protect The United States Against Limited Ballistic Missile Threats

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- Accidental Or Unauthorized Launches
- Third World Attacks
- Develop For Deployment, A Cost Effective, Operationally Effective, ABM Treaty Compliant, Antiballistic Missile System At A Single Site As The Initial Step Toward Deployment Of A Highly Effective Antiballistic Missile System
- By The Earliest Date Allowed By The Availability Of Appropriate Technology Or By FY 96



TOP LEVEL STRATEGY

- Deploy Initial Site As Soon As Possible As Called For In The MDA91 And Build On It
 - On The Path To Full Multisite NMD
- Maintain Options To Respond To Uncertain Futures With A Robust Technology Base Program
- Maintain Consistency With Evolving National And International Policies And Constraints



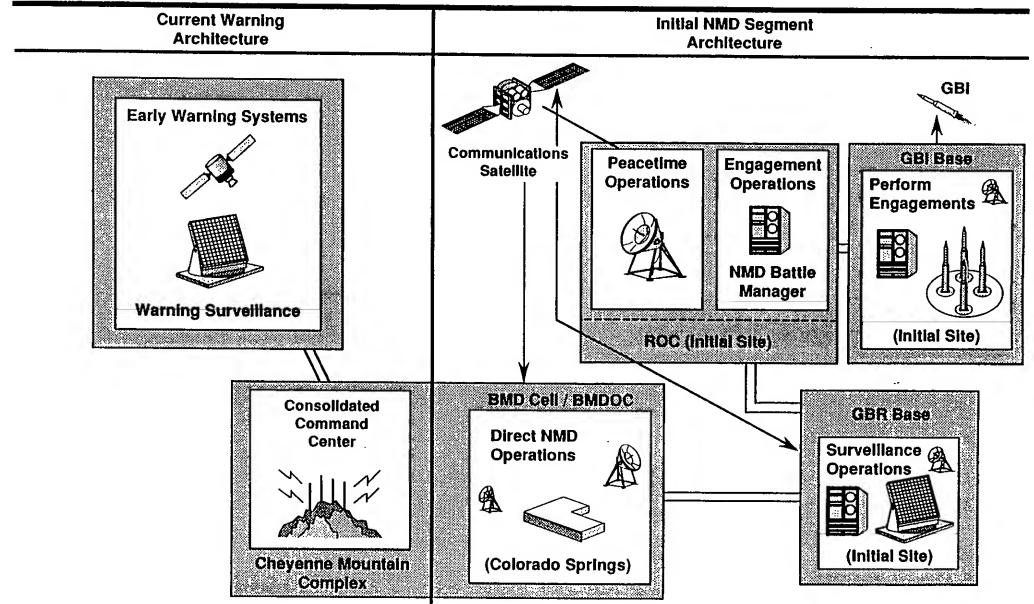
BASELINE PROGRAM

1.23

- CCE / BMC³ Open Architecture Design For Full GPALS With First Site Components Operational To Support Initial Capability
- GBR And GBI Operational At First Site To Support Initial Capability
- Accelerated Deployments Of BE As Primary Midcourse
 Optical Sensor To Augment Initial Capability
 - Maximum Kinematic Footprint For GBI As Early As Possible
- GSTS Maintained As Backup Optical System As Hedge
 Against Failure Of Critical BE Technology Demonstrations



INITIAL NMD BMC³

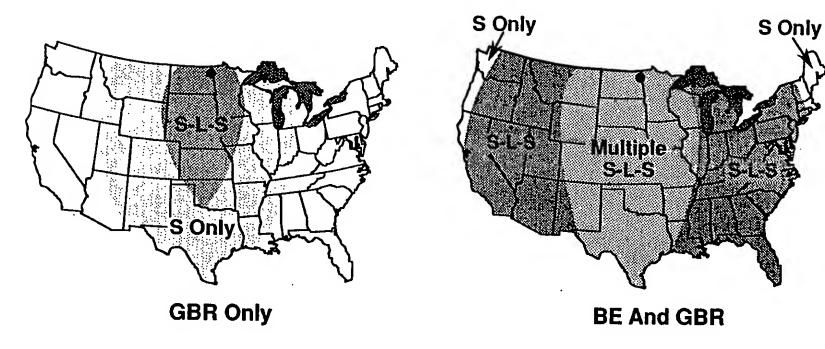




COMPOSITE MULTI-THREAT DEFENSE COVERAGE

- Composite Threat
 - CSS-4 From China And Middle East

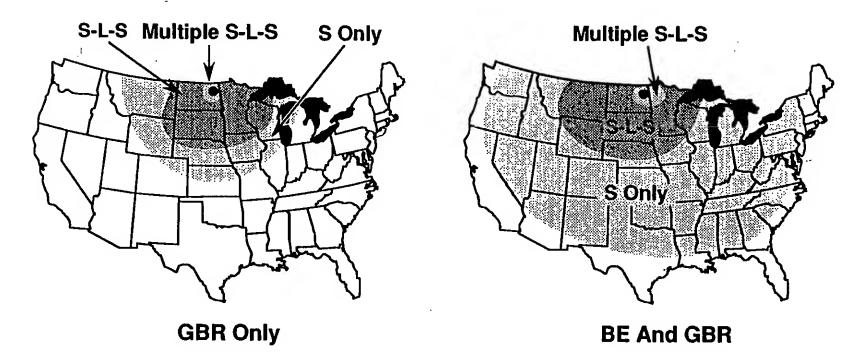
- SS-18, SS-N-20 In Bastion, SS-24 From CIS
- Single Site At Grand Forks, ND For GBI And GBR
- GBI Fly Out 6.5 km / sec





DEFENSE COVERAGE

- SS-N-23 Out Of Bastion
 - 2,000 km From Coast
 - 24° Reentry Angle
- Single Site At Grand Forks, ND For GBR And GBI
- GBI Fly Out 6.5 km / sec



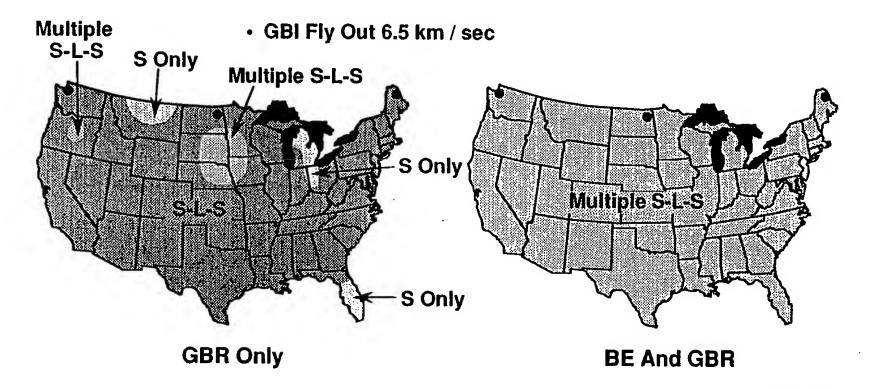


COMPOSITE MULTI-THREAT DEFENSE COVERAGE

Composite Threat

• -- 5

- CSS-4 From China And Middle East
- SS-18, SS-N-20 In Bastion, SS-24 From CIS
- Three Sites For GBR And GBI
 - NE
 - Grand Forks, ND
 - NW

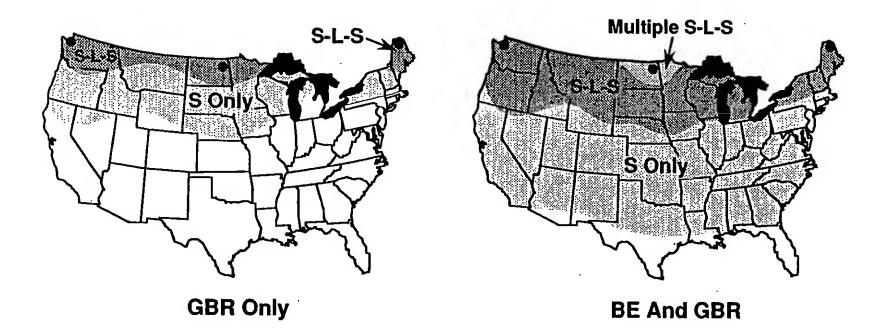


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COMPOSITE MULTI-THREAT DEFENSE COVERAGE

- SS-N-23 Out Of Bastion
 - 2,000 km From Coast
 - 24° Reentry Angle
- Three Sites For GBR And GBI
 - NE
 - Grand Forks, ND
 - NW
- GBI Fly Out 6.5 km / sec





JCS MISSION AREA NEEDS STATEMENT

 "Theater Missile" Includes Ballistic, Cruise, And Air-To-Surface Types

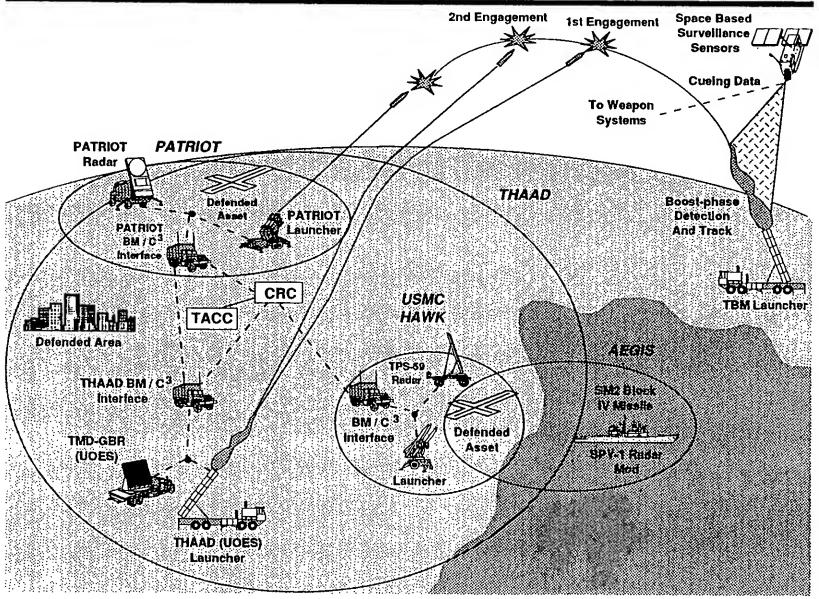
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- Protect U.S. Forces, U.S. Allies And Other Important Countries Including Areas Of Vital Interest To The U.S., From Theater Missile Attack
- Conventional, Chemical, Biological And Nuclear Warheads
- Four Mission Areas
- Mix Of Land, Air, Sea, And Space Capabilities
- C³ I Should Be Incorporated Into Existing Structures
- "Defense In Depth" With Multiple Shot Opportunities
- C-130 Deployable



NEAR TERM TBMD ACTIVE DEFENSE BASELINE ARCHITECTURE

1.53

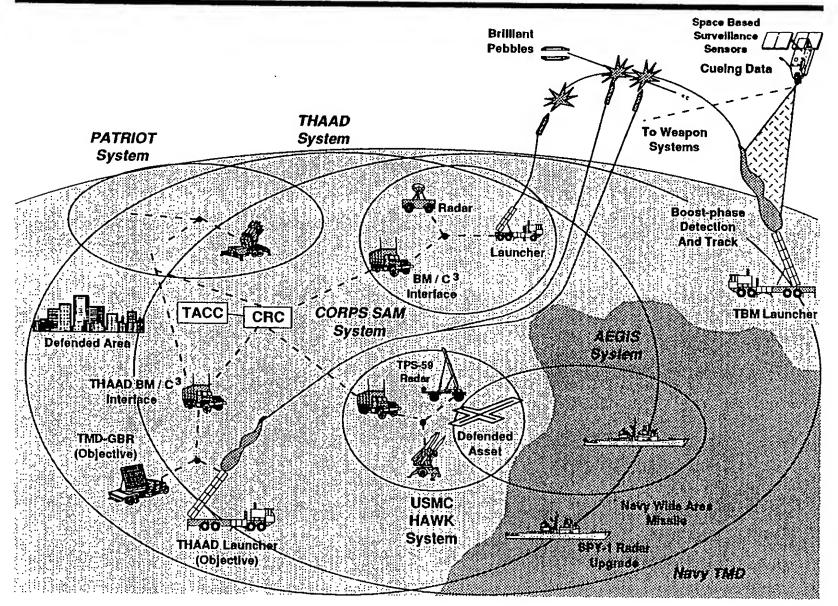


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FAR TERM TBMD ACTIVE DEFENSE BASELINE ARCHITECTURE

51

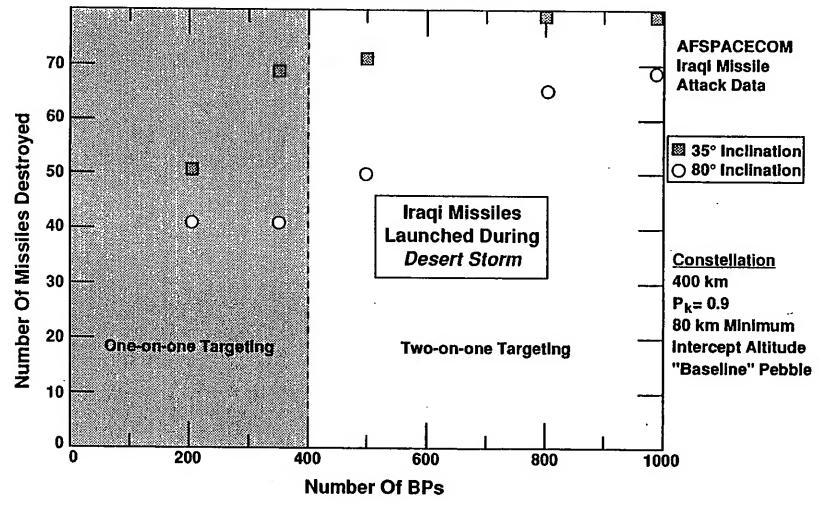


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HOW WOULD BRILLIANT PEBBLES HAVE PERFORMED AS THE SPACE-BASED SEGMENT IN GPALS AGAINST IRAQI MISSILES LAUNCHED DURING DESERT STORM?

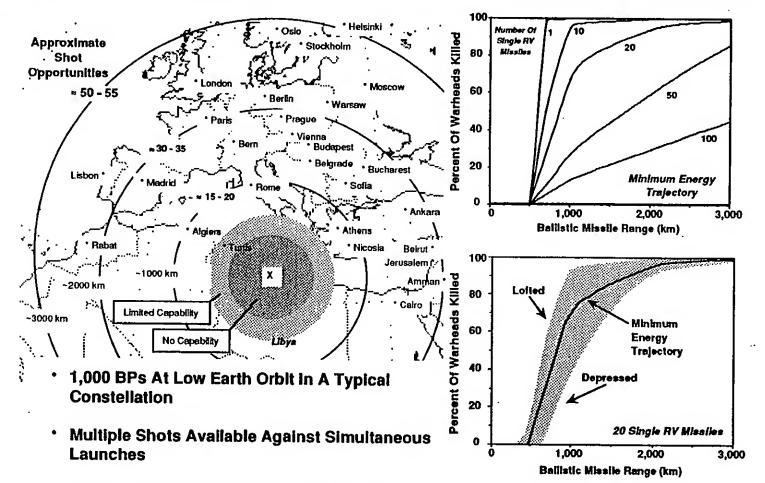
79 Missile Data Sets Available





1,000 BP CAPABILITY AGAINST HYPOTHETICAL ATTACK FROM LIBYA

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Similar Capability vs ICBM / SLBM Attack

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STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Advance Planning Briefing For Industry On Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS)

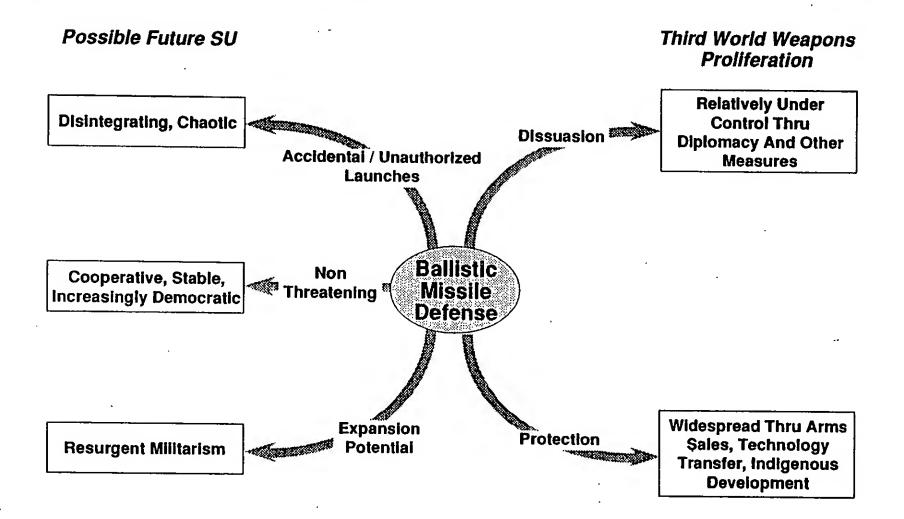


2 MAR 92

Dr. James Carlson Deputy For Strategic Defense Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

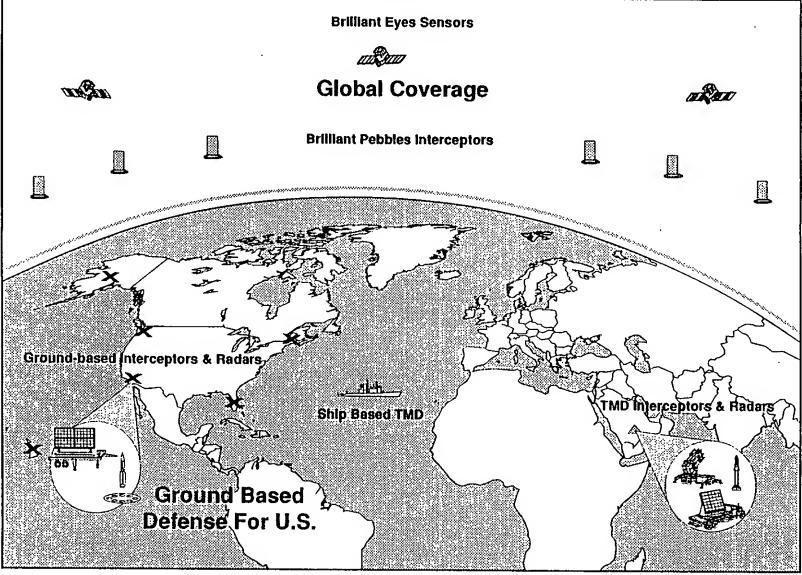


DEALING WITH UNCERTAIN FUTURES





GLOBAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIMITED STRIKES (GPALS)



jm-16366.f / 020492



1991 MISSILE DEFENSE ACT LIMITED DEFENSE SYSTEM

(National System)

- Design To Protect The United States Against Limited Ballistic Missile Threats
 - Accidental Or Unauthorized Launches
 - Third World Attacks
- Develop For Deployment A
 - Cost Effective
 - Operationally Effective
 - ABM Treaty Compliant
- Antiballistic Missile System At A Single Site As The Initial Step Toward Deployment Of A Highly Effective Antiballistic Missile System
- By The Earliest Date Allowed By The Availability Of Appropriate Technology Or By FY 96



MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1991

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Goal

- GWD Deploy An ABM System, Including One Or An Adequate Additional Number Of ABM Sites And Space-based Sensors, That Is **Capable Of Providing A Highly** Effective Defense Of The U.S. Against Limited Attacks Of **Balijstic Missiles**
- Maintain Strategic Stability
- Provide Highly Effective Theater **Missile Defenses To Forward Deployed And Expeditionary** Elements Of U.S. Forces And To **U.S. Friends And Alles**

ABM Treaty Negotiations

- Congress Recognizes The President's Call For "Immediate" **Concrete Steps To Permit The Deployment Of Defenses Against** Limited Baliistic Missile Strikes And The President Of The Soviet Union Undertaking To Consider Such Proposals From The U.S. On Nonnuclear ABM Systems
- **Congress Urges The President To** Pursue Immediate Discussions With The Soviets On The Feasibility And Mutual Interests Of Amendments To The ABM Treaty To Permit
 - More Ground Sites And Interceptors
 - Increase Use Of Space Sensors For BM / C³
 - Clarification Of Development And Testing
 - Flexibility For Advanced ABM Technology
 - Clarification Between TMD And ABM Defenses

Spaced-based Intercentors

- Conduct Research On Space-based Kinetic-kill Interceptors And Associated Sensors That Could Provide An Overlay To Ground based ABM interceptors.
- Robust Funding For Research And Development ... including Brilliant Pebbles, is Required
- Deployment Of Brilliant Peubles is Not included in The mitial Plan For The Limited Defense System Architecture . Report On Conceptual And Burden Sharing Issues Associated With Deploying Space-based Interceptors (including
 - Brilliant Pebbles) For Purpose Of Providing Global Defenses Against Ballistic Missile Attacks

QWN Limited Defense System

- Development Of Systems, Components And Architectures For A Deployable ABM System Capable Of Providing & Highly Effective Defense QI The U.S. Againet Limited Strikes, But Below & Threshold That Would Bring Into Question Strategic Stability
 - Includes Activilies Necessary To Develop And Test Systems, Components, And Archilectures Capable Of Deployment By FY 96 As Part Of An ABM Treaty Compliant Initial Site Detense System
 - For Purposes OI Planning, Evaluation, Design, And Effectiveness Studies, Such. Programs, Projects, And Activities May Take Into Consideration Bath The Current Limitations Of The ABM Treaty And Modest Changes To its Numerical Limitations And is Limitations On The Use Of Space-based Sensors
 - Initial Deployment
 - Develop For Deployment By The Earliest Date Allowed By The Availability Of Appropriate Technology, Or By FY 96, A Cost Effective, **Operationally Effective, And ABM Treaty Compliant ABM System At A** Single Site As The Initial Step Toward Deployment Of The ABM System Described (in The Act's Goal)
 - 100 Ground-based Interceptors (The Design Of Which Determined By **Competition And Down Selection**)
 - Fixed, Ground-based ABM Battle Management Radars
 - Optimum Utilization Of Space Sensors Including Sensors Capable Of Cuelng Ground-based ABM Interceptore And Providing Initial **Targeting Vectors**

Review Of Deployment Options Interim Report Due MAY 94 On Progress Of Negotiations Assess Progress And Consider Options To The U.S. As

Now Exist Under ABM Treaty

Theater Missile Defenses

- Aggressively Pursue The **Development Of Advanced** Theater Missile Defense Systems With The Objective Of Down Selecting And Deploying Such Systems By The Mid-1990s
- Capable Of Defending Forwerd-deployed And Expeditionary Elements Of The Armed Forces Of The United States

Cooperation With Friendly And Allied Nations in the Development Of Theater Befenses Against Tactical Or Theater Ballistic Missiles

Deployment Plan

By The Act's Goal

Within 160 Days, Submit Deployment Plan For

TMD Systems And The ABM System Established

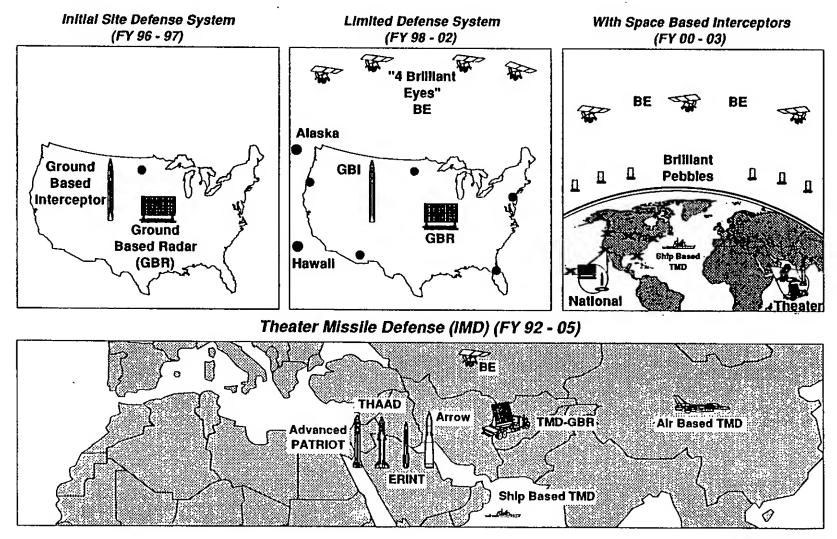
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DEFENSE ARCHITECTURE

- 5

Goals: • Highly Effective Defenses Of The U.S. Against Limited Attacks Of Bailistic Missiles — Consistent With Strategic Stability • Highly Effective Theater Missile Defenses For Forward Deployed And Expeditionary U.S. Forces, Friends And Allies



jm-22219B / 020392



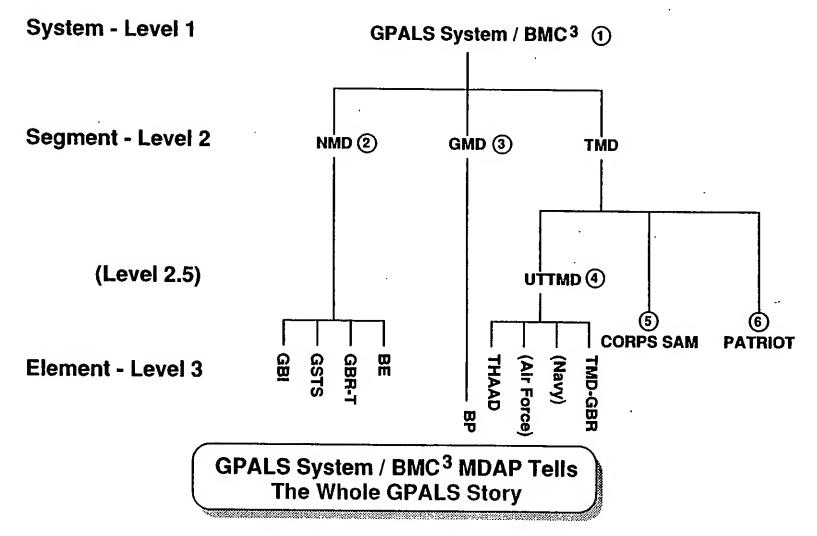
180-DAY REPORT PLAN

- Two Teams Performing Up Front Studies
 - TMD, Led By MG O'Neill
 - U.S. Homeland Defense, Led By Dr. Gerry
- Results To Be Reviewed By SDI System Design Board Prior To SDIO Recommendations For FY 94-99 POM
- Schedule
 - Finalize Approach By April 1992 POM Submission
 - Submit Draft Of 180-Day Report To SECDEF By May 1992
 - Due To Congress June 1992



GPALS HIERARCHY

(X) = MDAP Location

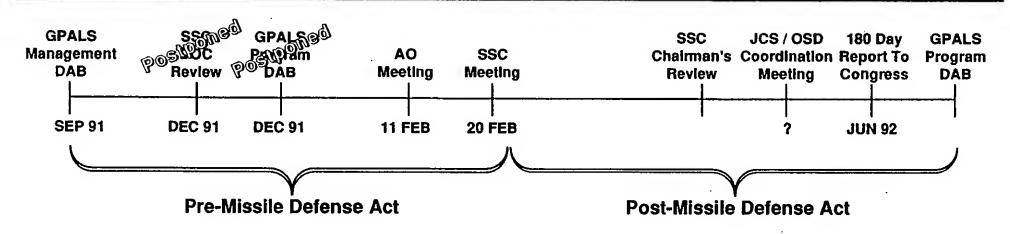


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SDIO SSC / DAB STRATEGY

1.5



Objectives February 1992 SSC

- Based On "Previous World" (Process Initiated February 1991 With Element CARD Tasking)
 - Approve Baseline Approach
 - Discuss Plan To Get To "Spring DAB"
 - Conclude Baseline Documentation Process
 - Close Out 10 DEC 91 SSC Issues

Objectives Summer GPALS DAB

- Based On Missile Defense Act Of 1991
 - Review GPALS Architectural And Acquisition Strategy
 - Approve GPALS MDAP Baselines And Initial Element PPCs
 - Approve MDAP Cost Estimates
 - Approve DAB Documentation Required By White Paper



FY 92 MAJOR CONTRACTING ACTIVITIES

- Upper Tier Theater Missile Defense Concept Exploration
- Ground Based Radar
- Brilliant Eyes
- Ground Based Interceptor
- Numerous Supporting Technology Programs

1.23



OPTIONS ASSESSMENT FOR GBI

-)

- GBI Must Meet NMD Segment Effectivity Performance Requirements
- Deployable Exo Interceptor At GF, Upgradable To Full Operational Capability Later
- GBI / NMD Options Development
 - Describe Options For Exo GBI In FY 97
 - Development
 - Fabrication
 - Test
 - Integration
 - Production
 - Deployment
 - Options That Improve NMD Requirements Documents
 - Industry Perspective On Critical Requirements
 - Allocations Between GBI And NMD Segment
 - Options For GBI Performance Enhancement
 - Risk Reduction
 - Approach For Tech Infusion To Meet Full Operational Capability
 - Militarization



GBI OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

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Activity	FY.92								FY 93			
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
Release CBD Notice	∆ 19	•							, <u>en e : e</u>			
Release Options RFP		Å	3						•			
Industry Proposal Prep		<u>6</u>	3 3 17									
Evaluate / Negotiate									:			
Award Options Contract			21 Δ 21	IP	r ipi		21					
Options Assessment Phase			21 ▲	1	L		21 					
Release Draft GBI RFP				4	7						•	
OSD Review						20 ▲	21 					
Release GBI RFP								Å				**
Industry Proposal Prep								<u>Å</u>	20 20			1
Evaluate Proposal									à		31/	23
Negotiate									•		31/	
Award GBI Contract												23 (\]



GLOBAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIMITED STRIKES SYSTEM

- GPALS Represents A New Capability
 - No Existing System
 - Must Be Viewed As An Entity
- GPALS Architecture Must Be Capable Of Evolving Over Time
 - To Accommodate Changing Geopolitical Context
 - Acquisition Strategy Will Evolve With Architecture
- Importance Of Urgency Has Been Made Clear By Secretary Of Defense And The Congress
 - Will Not Occur With A "Business As Usual" Approach

End Points Of A New Capability Should Not Be Predetermined Up Front

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

• •...

System Engineering



2 MAR 92

COL W. Hecker, USA Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

jm-24718 / 022892



OUTLINE

- System Engineering Approach
- User Interface
- Requirements Traceability
- Performance Assessment
- System Risk Management
- GPALS Integration



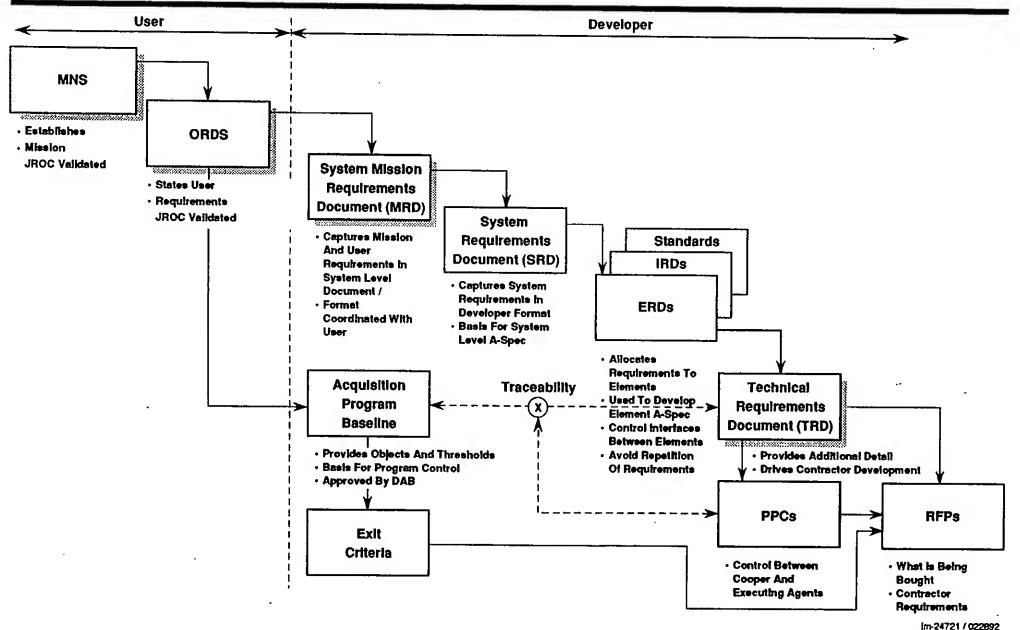
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING APPROACH

- Strong, Centralized SE&I Activity
 - Single Contractor
 - Central Operating Facility And Multiple Field Sites Enable Close Coupling With User / Service Activities
 - Focused Support To Segment / MDAP Managers
 - GPALS System, BMC³, NMD, GMD, TMD
- Key Responsibilities
 - Engineering Interface With User (USSPACECOM)
 - GPALS System Definition / Requirements Allocation
 - End-To-End Performance Assessment
 - GPALS Integration



USER INTERFACE (REQUIREMENTS FLOW DOWN)

5.3



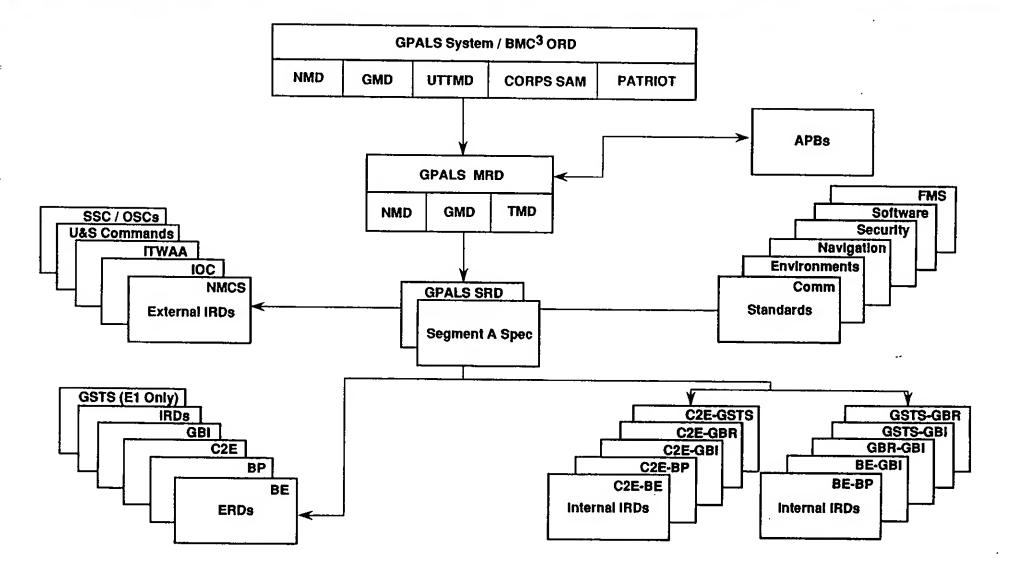


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GPALS REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT TRACEABILITY

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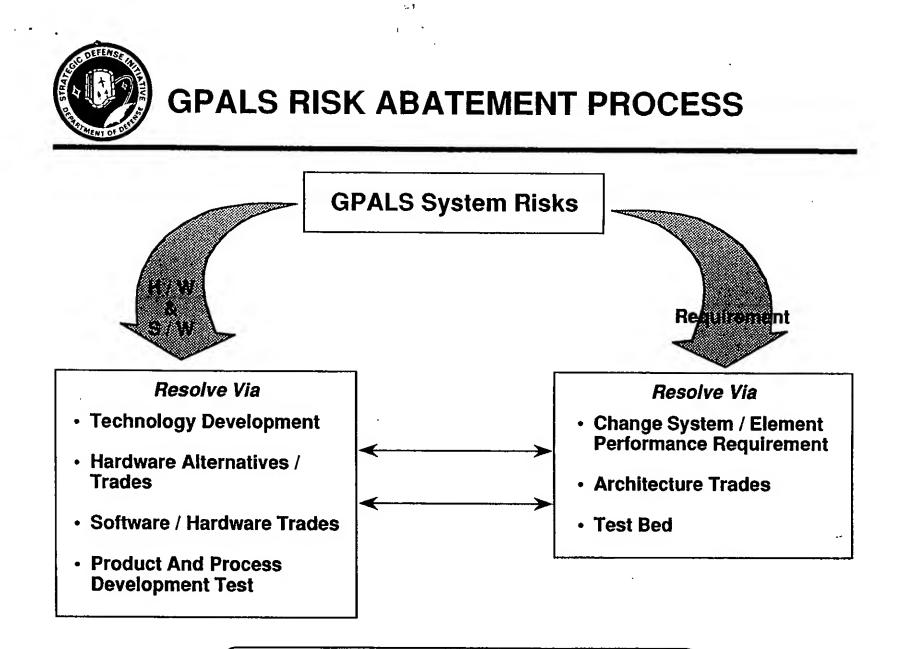
END-TO-END PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

- System Effectiveness Is Iterated Using A Series Of Performance / Cost Trade-offs
 - At Each Succeeding Level Of Decomposition, Until
 - The Mission Requirements Are Met
 - System Objectives Are Satisfied
 - Most Cost Effective System Design Has Been Achieved
- Effectiveness Trades Include Balancing
 - Tier Tier Performance
 - Sensor vs Weapon Performance
 - Individual Platform Performance vs Inventory
 - Inventories vs Location (Basing)
- Multiple Tier Concept Provides Flexibility To Balance The System To Meet The Mission Requirement



SYSTEM RISK MANAGEMENT

- GPALS Risk Management Program Constitutes
 - Competitive Acquisition Strategies
 - Technology Back-up Programs
 - Test, Evaluation And Validation Activities
- System Test Plan Focuses And Integrates Test Beds, Simulators, Elements And Technology Programs To Resolve Critical Performance Issues
- Interactive Cycle Of Test Bed Confidence Building Establishes The Basis For Integrated System Level Test And Demonstration
- The Hierarchy Of Test Beds Provides For Rigorous Validation Of Test Results Under Controlled Test Conditions



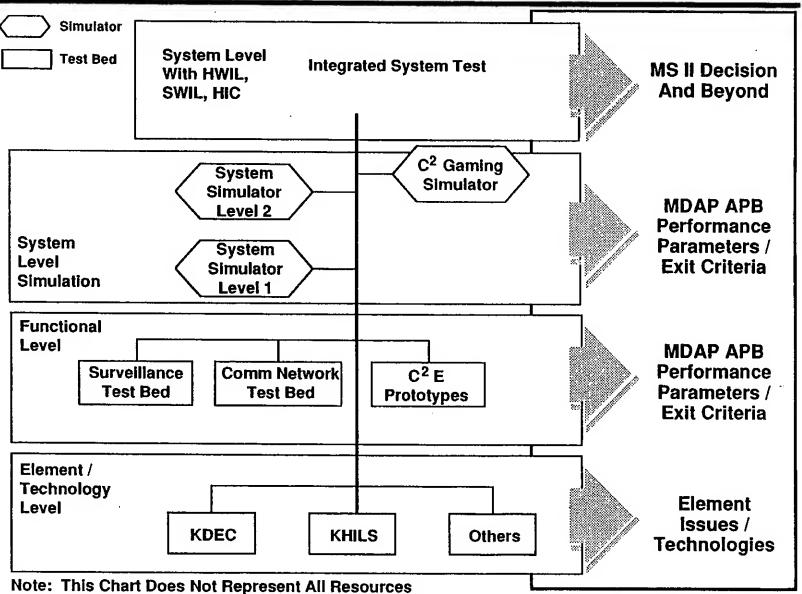
GPALS Risk Management Process Resolves Risk Issues In Systematic Fashion

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TOOLS AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT GPALS SYSTEM

. 5



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Brilliant Pebbles Advance Planning Briefing For Industry



2-3 MAR 92

Lt Col Bill Rohlman, USAF Deputy Director, Global Defense Segment Directorate Strategic Defense Initiative Organization F

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jm-24082 / 021292



AGENDA

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Space Based Interceptor Evolution

- Acquisition Strategy
- Test Program
- Programmatics
- Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance
- Summary



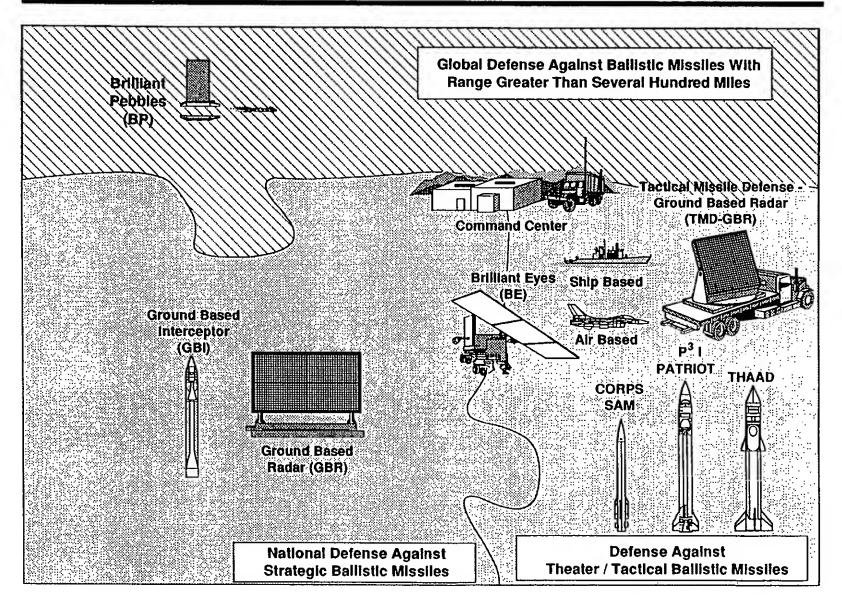
BRILLIANT PEBBLES

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- Space Based Weapon System
 - Distributed
 - Autonomous
 - Reduced Dependence On Other System Elements
- Continues Revolutionary Design Process
 - Exploratory
 - Emphasis On Cost And Weight
 - Emphasis On Near Term Technology

GLOBAL PROTECTION AGAINST LIMITED STRIKES (GPALS)

28





PARADIGMS

- Space Weapon
 - Militarization Of Space
 - Ops Requirement
 - Space Debris
- Autonomous Operation
 - Current Satellite Operations
 - Impact On Current Systems
 - Collision Avoidance
- Mass Produced Satellite
 - Affordability
 - Reliability



BRILLIANT PEBBLES FUNCTIONALITY

Detect: Detect And Track Booster / PBV / RV

Control: Upon Release Authority (From Man-In-The-Loop), Guides Itself To Target

Engage: Hit-To-Kill Interceptor

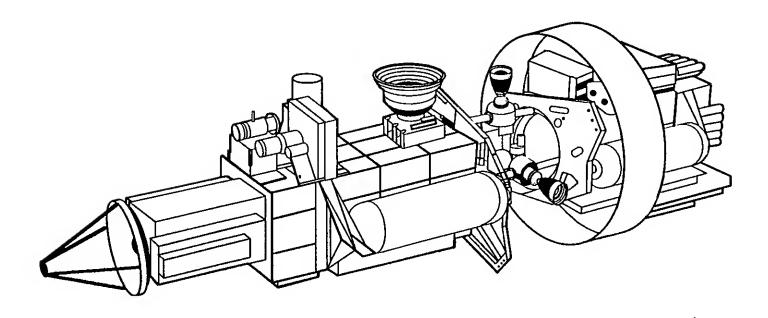
Support: Built In Support System (Power, Cooling, Navigation, Computing, etc.)

Perform Many Functions On a Single (But Proliferated) Platform



LLNL (AIT) CDV INTERCEPTOR

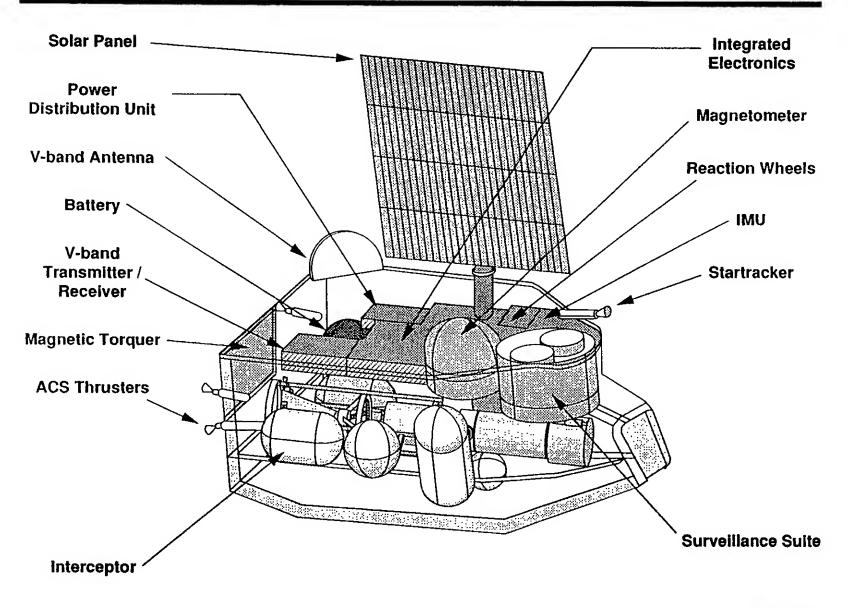
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MARTIN MARIETTA BRILLIANT PEBBLES LIFE JACKET

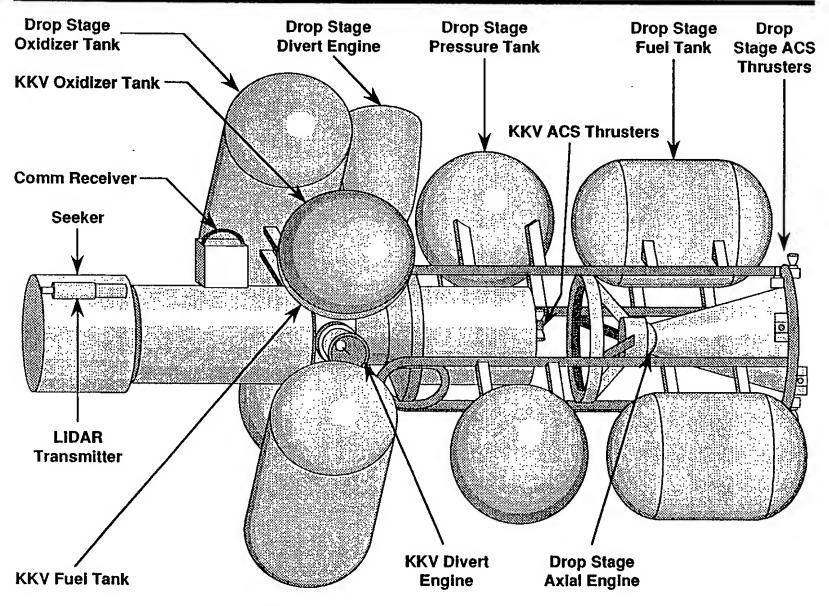
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MARTIN MARIETTA BRILLIANT PEBBLES INTERCEPTOR

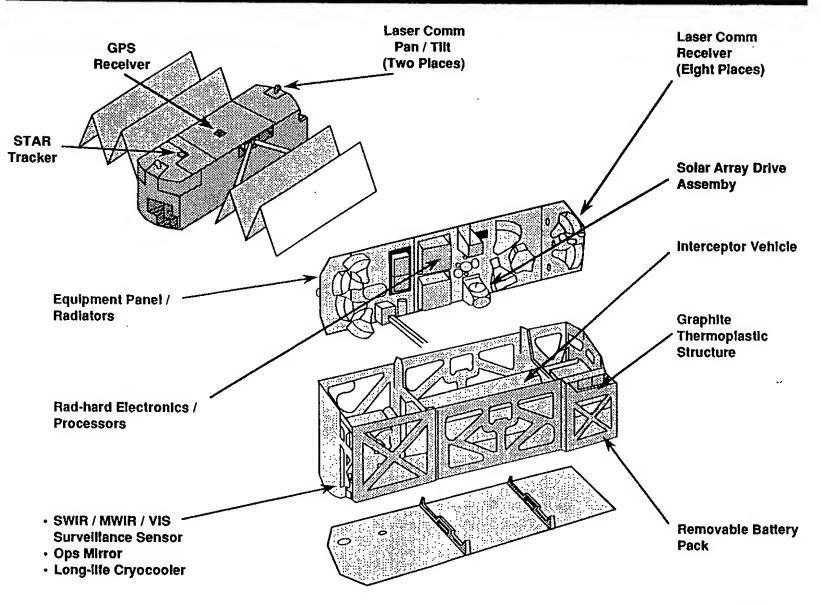
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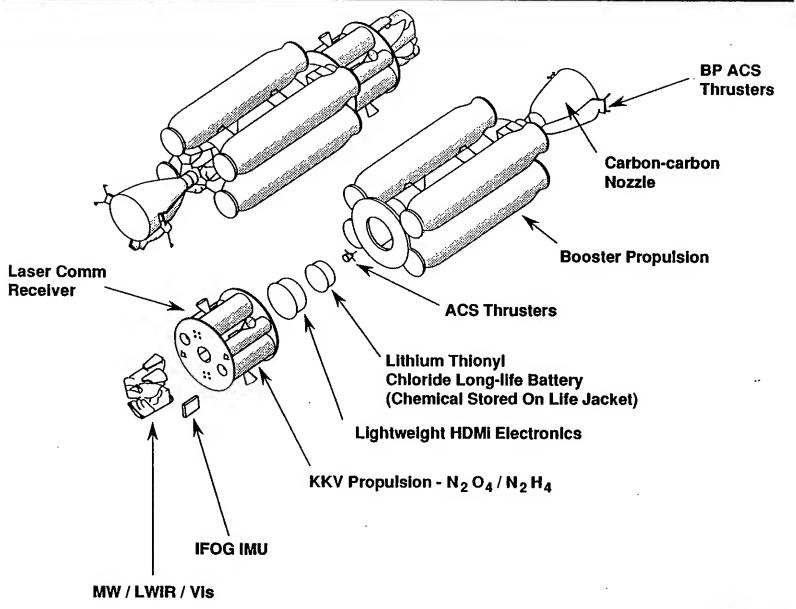
TRW BRILLIANT PEBBLES LIFE JACKET





TRW BRILLIANT PEBBLES INTERCEPTOR

23



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AGENDA

Space Based Interceptor Evolution



- Acquisition Strategy
- Test Program
- Programmatics
- Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance
- Summary



ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES

Streamlined Acquisition

- "Fly Before Buy" Through Test Vehicles
- Encourage Industrial Innovation
- No Specifications Until EMD, Then Carefully Tailored

Develop, Demonstrate And Produce 1 - 10K Brilliant Pebbles



ACQUISITION STRATEGY

Concept Definition

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- Pre-EMD Program Features
- EMD / Production



AGENDA

- Space Based Interceptor Evolution
- Acquisition Strategy



- Programmatics
- Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance
- Summary



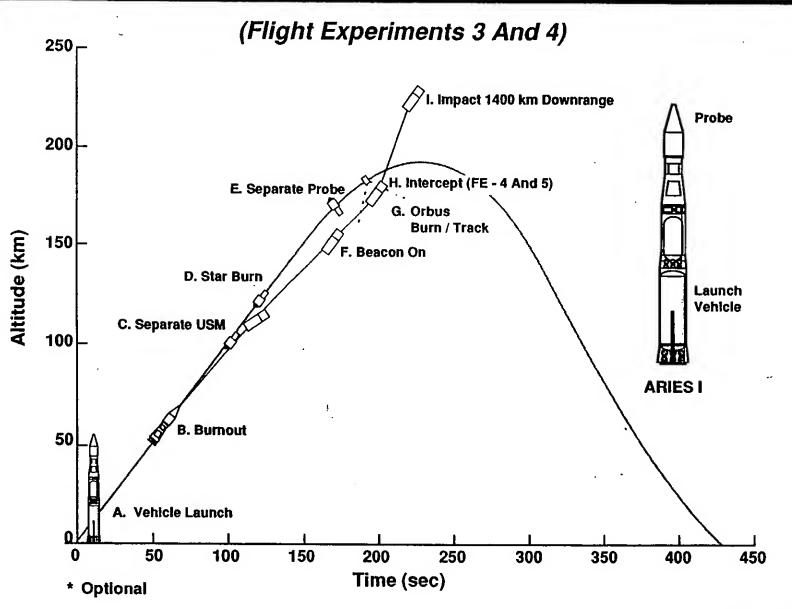
FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM

- LLNL Leads For Flight Experiments 1-4 (Through 1992)
 - Pre-EMD Contractors Become Observers On These Experiments
- TRW And Martin Marietta Lead Beginning With BP-1T And BP-1M
 - LLNL Advises Industry
 - LLNL Continues Critical Technical Development

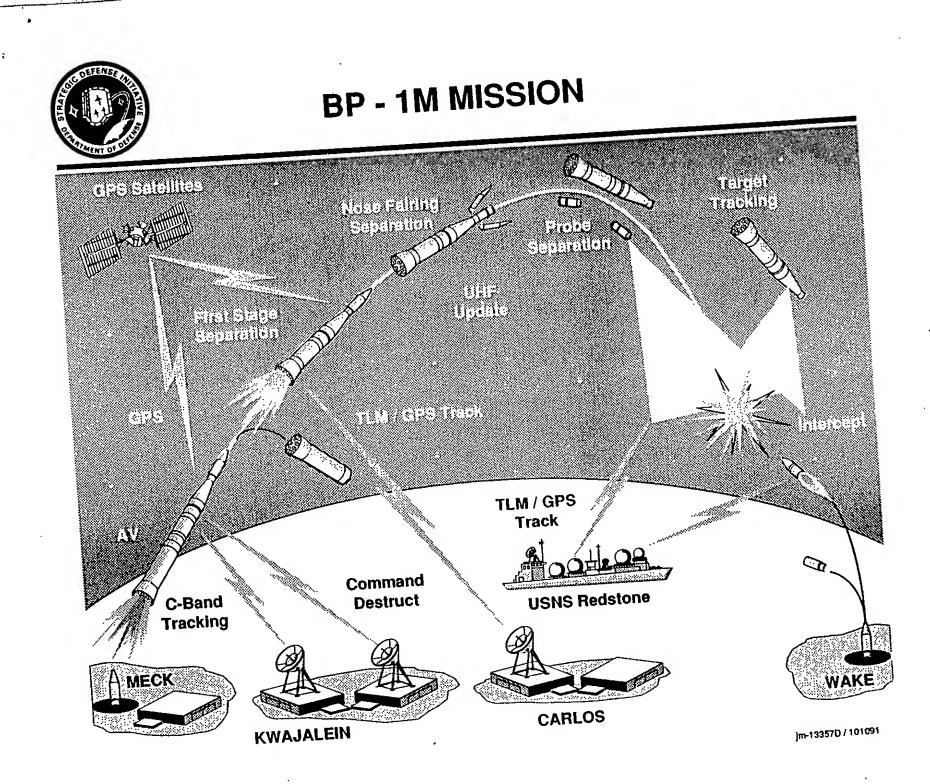


LLNL PHASE II EXPERIMENT CONFIGURATION

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AGENDA

- Space Based Interceptor Evolution
- Acquisition Strategy
- Test Program

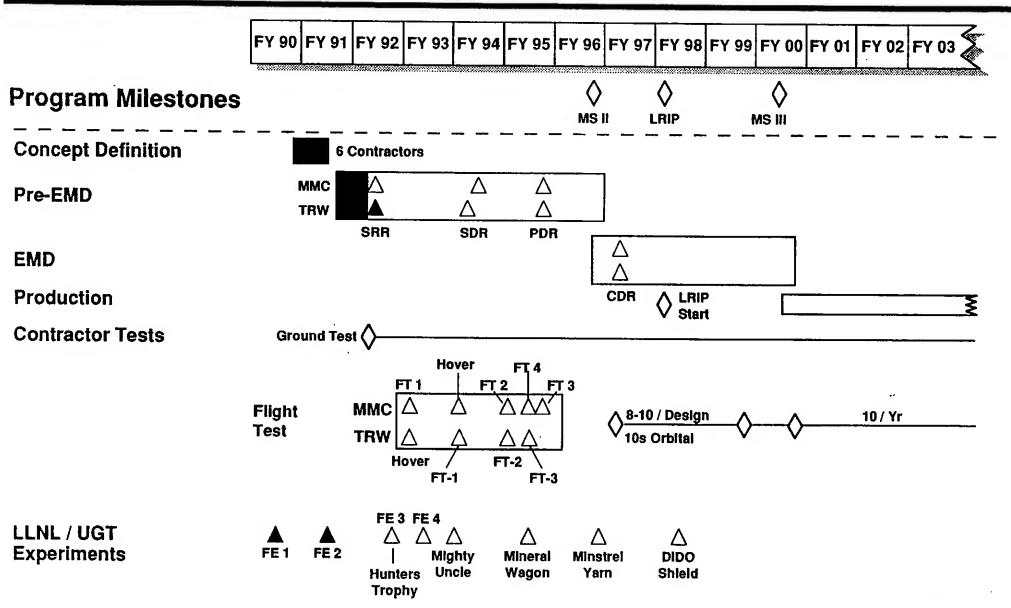


- **Programmatics**
- Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance
- Summary



BP PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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PROGRAM MILESTONES

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FY 91

- LLNL Flight Tests 1, 2
- Concept Development Phase Ended, Down Selection For Pre-EMD
- Pre-EMD Contracts Initiated
- GPALS DAB-GPALS Management Strategy

FY 92

- GPALS DAB-GMD Baseline Approval
- SRR
- LLNL Flight Test 3

FY 93

- BP Contractor Pre-EMD Flight Experiment BP-1M
- LLNL Flight Test 4
- SDR



BP PROGRAM PARTNERS -ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- SDIO
 - Manage
 - Integrate
 - Risk Mitigation
- Services
 - Army Support To Test Program
 - Air Force Operating Locations And Continuous Technical Support
- LLNL
 - Initial Concept
 - Functional Concept Feasibility (Flight Experiments)
 - Selected Component Technology Innovations
 - Technical Advisor
- Industry
 - Complete Detailed Design
 - Ground And Flight Testing Of Detailed Design
 - Producibility / Manufacturing Technology
 - Balance Performance, Producibility, Operability, Supportability, Affordability And Schedule



PRE-EMD CONTRACTORS

1.1

Contractors	City	State	Contractors	City	State
Martin Marletta - Prime	Denver	со	TRW - Prime	Redondo Beach	CA
iBM	Manassas	VA	Hughes Aircraft	El Segundo	CA
Mission Research Corporation	Colorado Springs	co	Defense System, Inc	Vienna	VA
Aerojet Propulsion Division	Sacramento	CA	Photon Research Association	San Diego	CA
Litton	Woodland Hills	CA	Mission Research Corporation	Santa Barbara	CA
Stanford Telecommunications	Reston	VA	SPARTA	Laguna Hills	CA
OCA	Garden Grove	CA	Prairie View A&M	Prairie View	ТХ
LIRIS	Lexington	MA	Alliance infonet	Costa Mesa	CA
MDESC	St. Louis	MO	Applied Technology Association	Mountain View	CA
Eagle Picher	Joplin	MO	Sun Computers	Carson	CA
Babcock	Orange	CA	Frontier Electronics	Stillwater	ОК
Courtaids	Bennington	TV	Romallo Tool & Die	Torrance	CA
AOI	Rolling Hills Estate	CA	Sioane Company	Sun Valley	CA
OEA	Aurora	CA	Spaceonics Industriai, Inc	Harbor City	CA
Hi-Shear	Torrance	CA	Webber Cable & Electronics	Cerritos	CA
Wittaker	Hollister	CA	Bob Lewis Machine	Gardena	ÇA
			Omega Englneering, Inc	Stanford	СТ
			C.W. Swlft & Associates	Van Nuys	CA
			LSI Logic	Milpitas	CA
			Ward / Davis	Redondo Beach	CA
			Lambda Novatronics, Inc	Del Rey Beach	FL
		1	· · ·	,	

Qualcom

London Engineering

Precision Bearing Center

CA

CA

NH

San Diego

West Lebanon

Gardena



RISK MITIGATION POSSIBILITIES

- We Are Looking For Technologies To Support Our Risk Mitigation **Program That Are**
 - Extremely Lightweight
 - Robust
- Survivable In A Space Environment With High Reliability
 - Requires Low Input Power
 - Readily Available
 - Specific Areas Of Interest
 - High Resolution Long Wave Infrared (LWIR)
 - 60 GHz Communications
 - Laser Communications
 - Cryocooler
 - Laser Imaging, Detection, And Ranging (LIDAR)
 - Solar Power
 - Long Life Batteries
 - Inertial Measurement Unit



RISK MANAGEMENT POINTS OF CONTACT

1. 3

Martin Marietta Strategic Defense Systems Attn: Ms. Kathy Tobey Ms: F4066 P.O. Box 179 Denver, CO 80201 Telephone Number (303) 971-3598

TRW Military Space System Divisions Attn: Mr. Norm Hollinger One Space Park Redondo Beach, CA 90278 Telephone Number (213) 814-9169

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Attn: Mr. Nick Collella P.O. Box 808 Livermore, CA 94550 Telephone Number (510) 423-8452

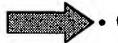
Department Of Defense Strategic Defense Initiative Organization Attn: CPT W. Russell Hall The Pentagon Washington, D.C. 20301-7100 Telephone Number (703) 693-1612



AGENDA

14.3

- Space Based Interceptor Evolution
- Acquisition Strategy
- Test Program
- Programmatics



- **Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance**
- Summary



1992 CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES

- Keeping Brilliant Pebbles In Research And Development Phase
- ABM Treaty Compliance For BP Testing
- Cooperative Funding From Allies

We Are Fully Compliant With The 1991 Missile Defense Act And ABM Treaty. We Are Exploring Allied Participation



- Space Based Interceptor Evolution
- Acquisition Strategy
- Test Program
- Programmatics
- Congressional Issues / Treaty Compliance



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SUMMARY

5.3

World Of Opportunity - Areas To Solicit

- MMC, TRW
 - Provide Positive Contributions In The Areas Of Cost And Weight Reduction, Effectiveness And Producibility
- Government
 - Provide Risk Mitigation And Enabling Technology
- TASC, BDM
 - Provide Program Management Support In Areas Of Systems Integration, Resource Management And Test And Evaluation

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Advance Planning Briefing For Industry



2 MAR 92

COL Carl E. Drewes, USA Director, National Missile Defense Segment Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

F



TOPICS

- 1991 Missile Defense Act (Limited Defense System)
- National Missile Defense (NMD) Architecture
- Planned Growth Path
- Program Strategy
- Schedules
- Critical Factors For Deployment
- Summary



MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1991

Missile Defense Goal Of The United States

- It Is The Goal Of The United States To
 - Deploy An Antiballistic Missile System, Including One Or An Adequate Additional Number Of Antiballistic Missile Sites And Space Based Sensors, That Is Capable Of Providing A Highly Effective Defense Of The United States Against Limited Attacks Of Ballistic Missiles
 - Maintain Strategic Stability
 - Provide Highly Effective Theater Missile Defenses (TMDs) To Forward Deployed And Expeditionary Elements Of The Armed Forces Of The United States And To Friends And Allies Of The United States



1991 MISSILE DEFENSE ACT LIMITED DEFENSE SYSTEM

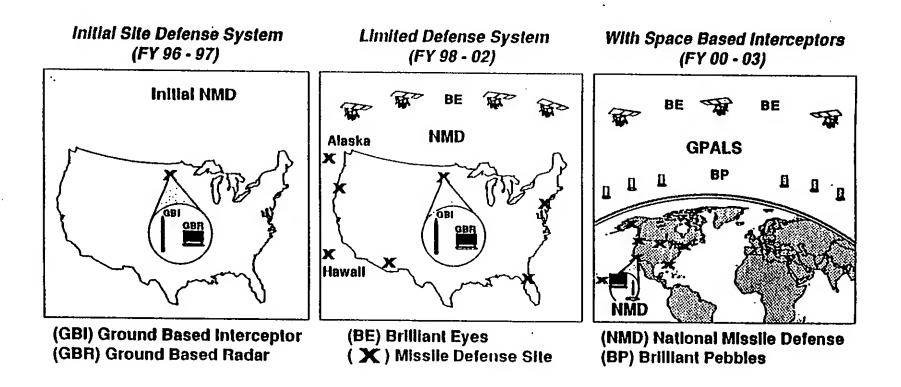
- Design To Protect The United States Against Limited Ballistic Missile Threats
 - Accidental Or Unauthorized Launches
 - Third World Attacks
- Develop For Deployment a
 - Cost Effective
 - Operationally Effective
 - ABM Treaty Compliant
- Antiballistic Missile System At A Single Site As The Initial Step Toward Deployment Of A Highly Effective Antiballistic Missile System
- By The Earliest Date Allowed By The Availability Of Appropriate Technology Or By FY 96



NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE ARCHITECTURE

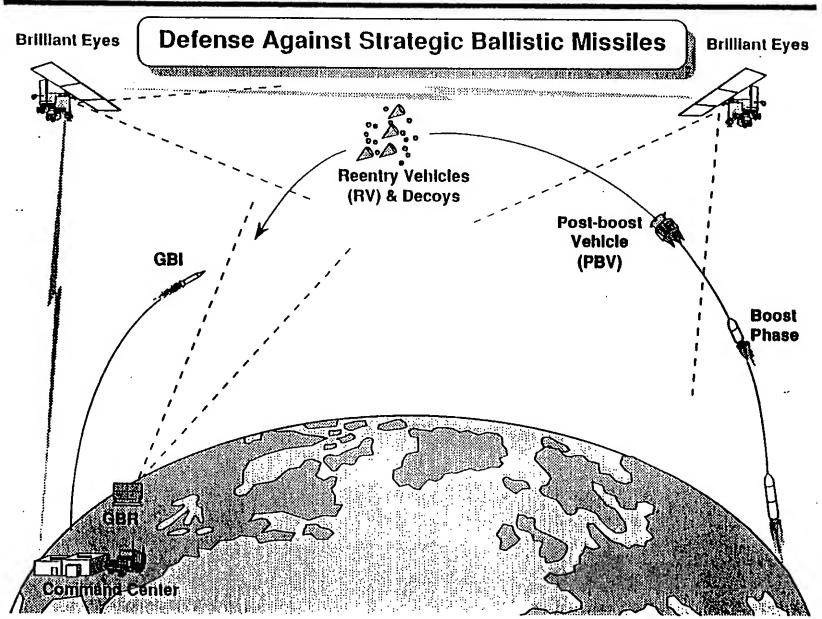
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Goal: Highly Effective Defense Of The U.S. Against Limited Attacks Of Ballistic Missiles — Consistent With Strategic Stability

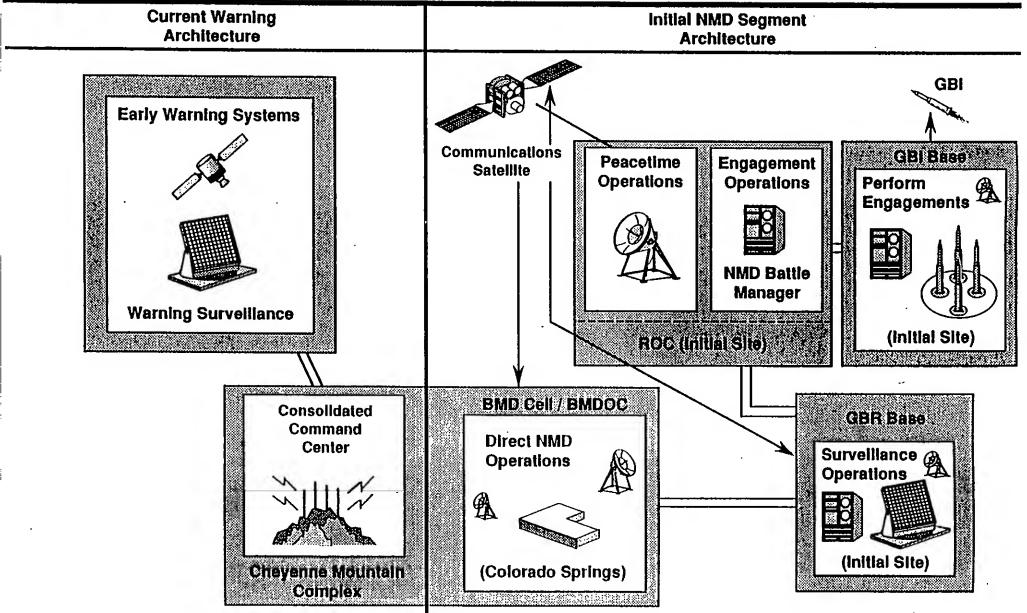




NMD ARCHITECTURE



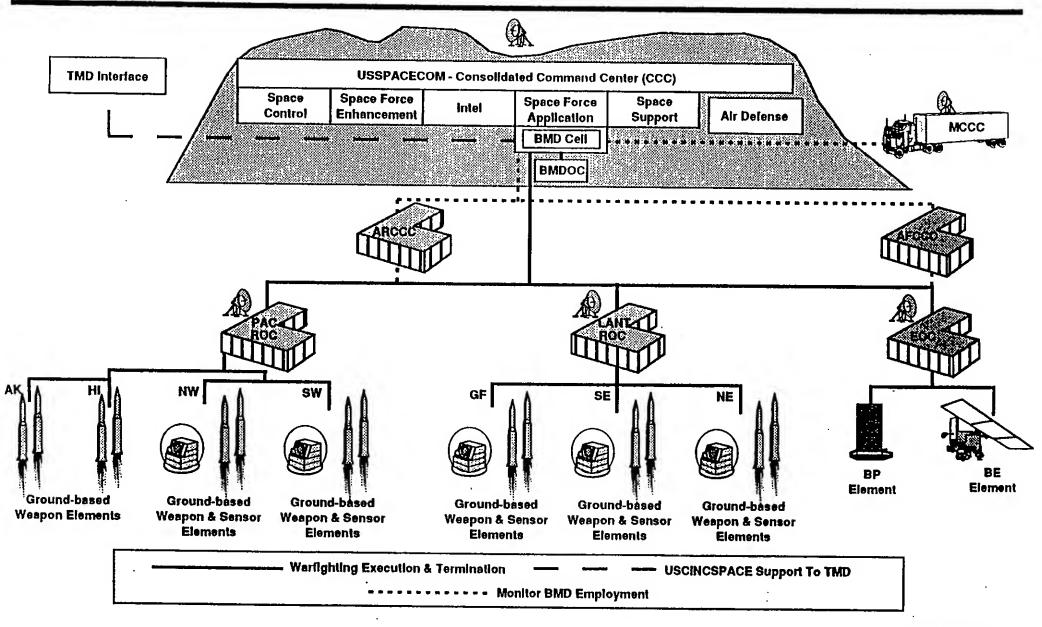






NMD COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURE

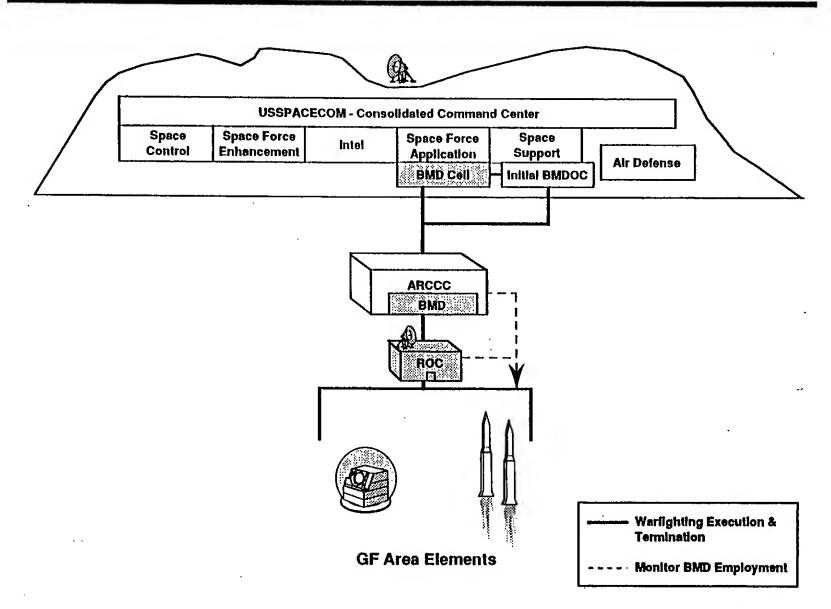
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INITIAL NMD COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURE

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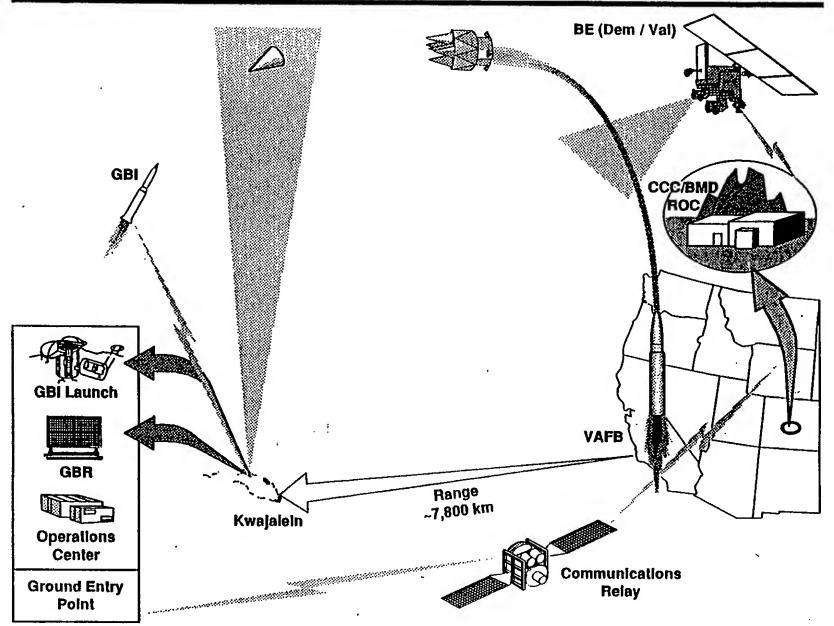
WHY INITIAL NMD DEPLOYMENT ?

- Responds To The 1991 Missile Defense Act
- Protects Most Of U.S.A. Against Certain Limited, Accidental, And Unauthorized Ballistic Missile Strikes
- Provides USSPACECOM An Operational And A Training Capability
- Provides Evolutionary First Step Toward The Objective GPALS Deployment
- Provides And Maintains Strategic Stability



INITIAL NMD TEST SCENARIO

1.23





PLANNED NMD GROWTH PATH TO GPALS

- Open Architecture For GPALS
- Pre-planned Product Improvements
- Interceptor Block Upgrades
 - Advanced Discrimination Capability
 - Endoatmospheric Capability
- Brilliant Eyes
- Brilliant Pebbles
- GPALS Integration (TMD + NMD + GMD)



NMD PROGRAM STRATEGY

- Core Strategy
 - Deploy Initial Site And Build On It
 - Continue On Full Deployment Path
 - Maintain Options To Respond To Uncertain Future With A Robust Technology Base Program
 - Maintain Consistency With Evolving National And International Policies And Constraints



PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Acquisition Strategy For Initial GPALS / NMD Deployment

lssue

How Should Acquisition Milestones And Phases Be Structured For The GPALS Elements
That WIII Be Deployed In FY 97 To Meet The 1991 Missile Defense Act Mandate?

Impacts

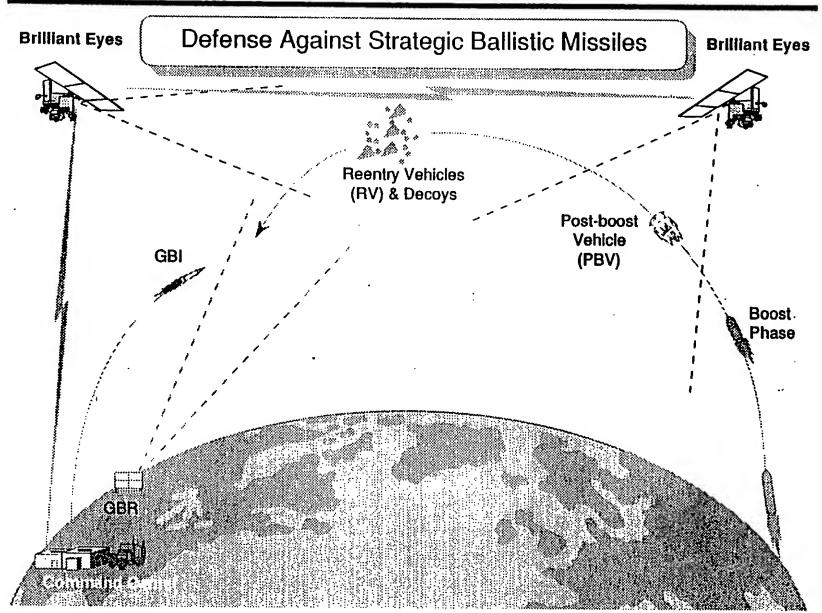
- Execution Of Defense Acquisition Management Policies And Procedures (DoDI 5000.2)s
- Provisions And Requirements In GBI, GBR, And C²E Procurement Packages
- FY 94 99 POM / Color Of Money

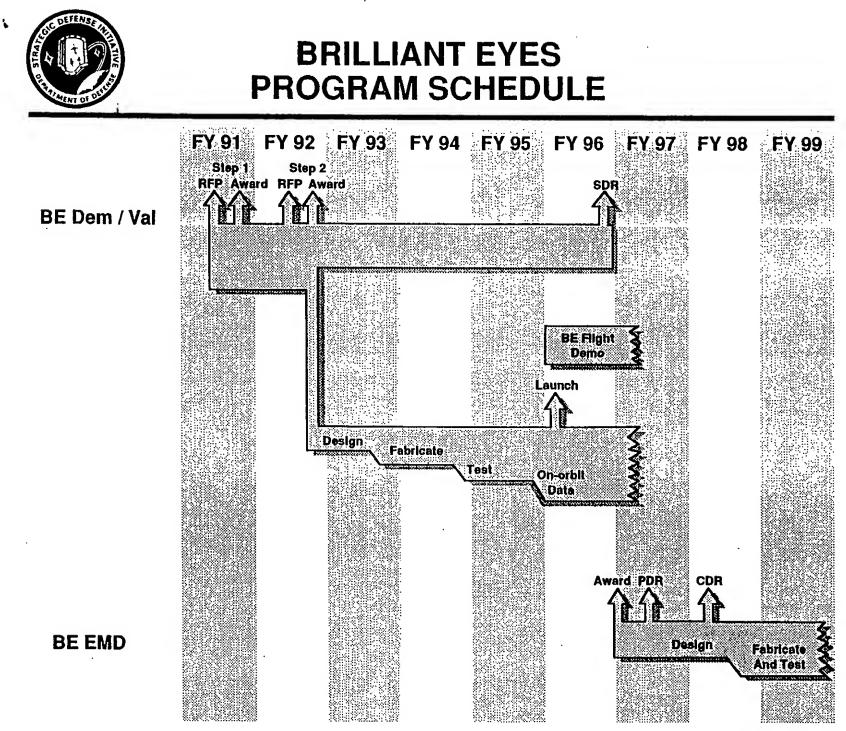
Solution

- Focus System Designs On Suitability, Testability, Producibility, And Supportability For Initial Deployment, And Adaptability For Incremental Growth To Meet Objective GPALS And Uncertain Future
- Insist The Most Mature Technology Be Used To Meet GPALS Effectivity #1 (LOC) Requirements
- Conduct Enhancing Technology Developments / Demonstrations In Parallel With System
 Development For Infusion As Block Changes
- Fund Advanced Development And Initial Deployment Units With 6.3 Dollars. Fund Fixes, Follow-on Testing, And Upgrades Necessary For initial Deployment Units To Meet GPALS Effectivity #1 With 6.3 Dollars. Fund System Development And Fix Level III Engineering Documentation For GPALS Effectivities #2 Thru N With 6.4 Dollars. Fund Follow-on Deployment (LRIP / Production) With Procurement Dollars



NMD ARCHITECTURE



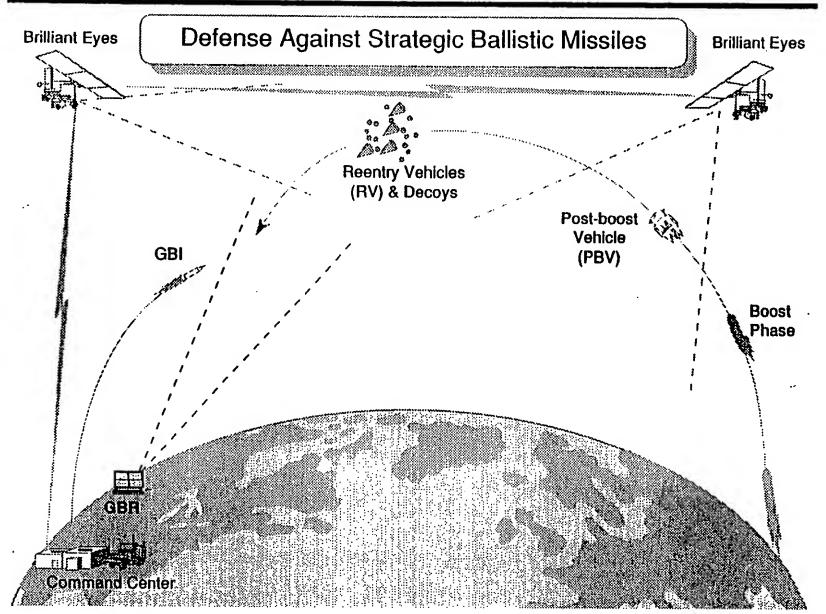


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NMD ARCHITECTURE





NMD-GBR SCHEDULE

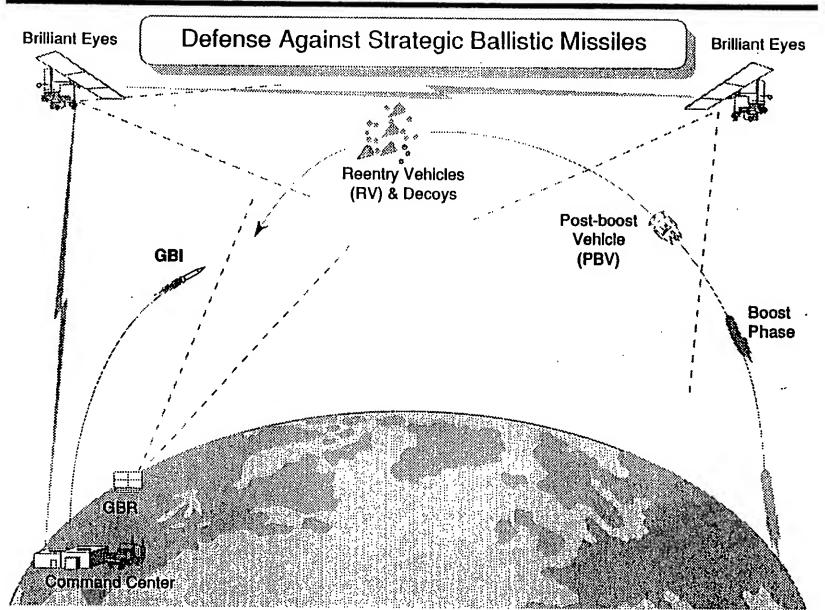
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Fiscal Year	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
					MS II /	LRIP	м	5 M				
USAKA Dem / Val Radar (GBR-T)		ements / sign		Arrive USAKA A	USA Read	KA FTV (by Extended of the second se	Comp nded Ops					
Site 1 Dem / Val Radar		ments / I	Sys Design	CDR A	rrive Site			Extende	d Operat	lons		,
Site 2 Prod Radar					2	\						
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Site 4 Prod Radar								<u> </u>			2	•*
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NMD ARCHITECTURE

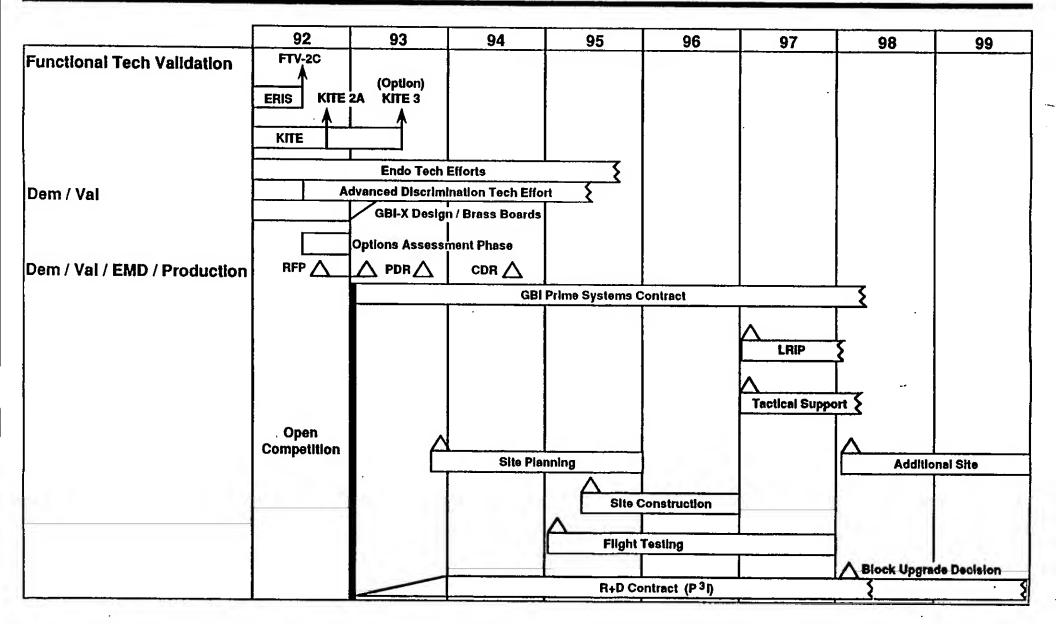
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GROUND BASED INTERCEPTOR PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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OPTIONS ASSESSMENT FOR GBI

- GBI Must Meet NMD Segment Effectivity Performance Requirements
- Deployable Exo Interceptor At GF, Upgradable To Full Operational Capability Later
- GBI / NMD Options
 - Options For Exo GBI In FY 97
 - Development
 - Fabrication
 - Test
 - Integration
 - Production
 - Deployment
 - Options That Improve NMD Requirements Documents
 - Industry Perspective On Critical Requirements
 - Allocations Between GBI And NMD Segment
 - Options For GBI Performance Enhancement
 - Risk Reduction
 - Approach For Technology Infusion To Meet Full Operational Capability



GBI OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

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Activity		f	•	FY 93								
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC	JAN
Release CBD Notice	A 19	e										
Release Options RFP		Å	3									
Industry Proposal Prep		<u>6</u>	Å 3 17									
Evaluate / Negotlate			aa		:							
Award Options Contract			21 <u>21</u> 21	IP	R IPI	3	21					
Options Assessment Phase			21 ▲	1	-		21 					
Release Draft GBI RFP				4	7	20	21					•
OSD Review						20 ▲	21	4				
Release GBI RFP								Á 4	20			
Industry Proposal Prep								Å	20 20			
Evaluate Proposal									ă.		31/	-
Negotiate											312	
Award GBI Contract												23 ▲



NMD FY 92 MASTER SCHEDULE

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
USSPACECOM Reviews (SWAAT)			5		A :	25	Δ	28			Δ	
GPALS BM / C ³ ORD							·	Submit	30	Validate	30	
NMD ORD											Submit _	31
SDIO GPALS / NMD Reviews		- 	SRR_18-	19 ·		IPR∆2	4-25					F
ERIS FTV-2 / KITE 2A						Δ				Δ		
DAB / SSC		▲ 5			A ²⁰		¦		1	29		
РОМ						<u> </u>					· · · · · ·	
- Base CARDs				▲ 15							•	
- NMD Working Group Changes					▲ 13							
- BCE / ICE						∆ ¹⁶						
- Review (PRB)							∆7-9				**	
- Submission								21				
Congressional Descriptive Summaries		<u></u>		▲ 10			Δ17					
180 Day Report To Congress	·····			v 1.0	v 2.0	v 3.0 10	NMD/TMD		Submise	lon		



CRITICAL FACTORS FOR DEPLOYMENT

Integration

- Producibility
- Supportability
- Risk Control



SYSTEM / SEGMENT INTEGRATION RISK REDUCTION MEASURES

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- Integrated Management Structure
- Design For Testing
- Iterative Design Analyses
 - Product Design Specifications
 - User's Manuals
- Integrated Test Plans
 - All Contractor Tests
 - All Subcontractor Tests
- Failure Reporting System
- Failure Review Board
- Uniform Test Reporting
- Technical Risk Assessment System Integrated With C / SCSC
- Continuously Test, Analyze, And Fix



NMD ELEMENT CONTRACTS AND SYSTEM / SEGMENT INTEGRATION CONTRACT

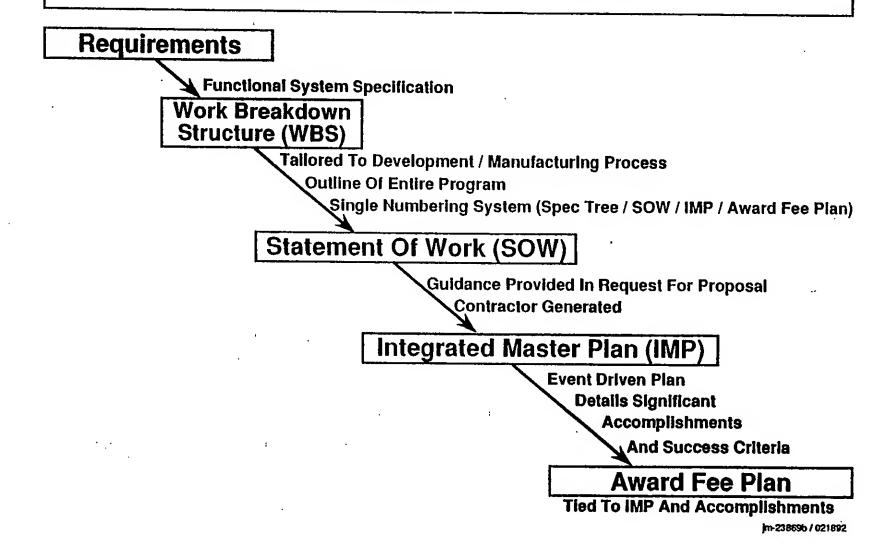
- Specification
- Contract Line Items / Clauses
- Statement Of Work
- Integrated Master Plan /
 Integrated Master Schedule
- Work Breakdown Structure
- Contract Data Requirements List
- Technical Performance Measures
- Cost / Schedule Control System
- Award Fee Plan

Integrated Management Structure



INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

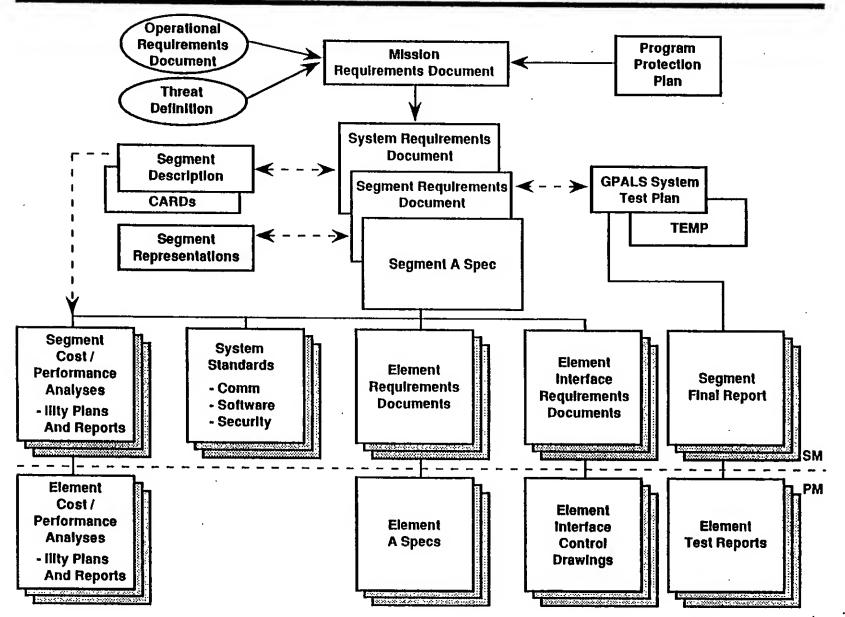
Objective: Contractor Plans / Commits To Executable Program; Contractor Manages To His Plan; Government Evaluates And Rewards Performance





DEFINITION AND CONTROL OF SEGMENT DESIGN BASELINE

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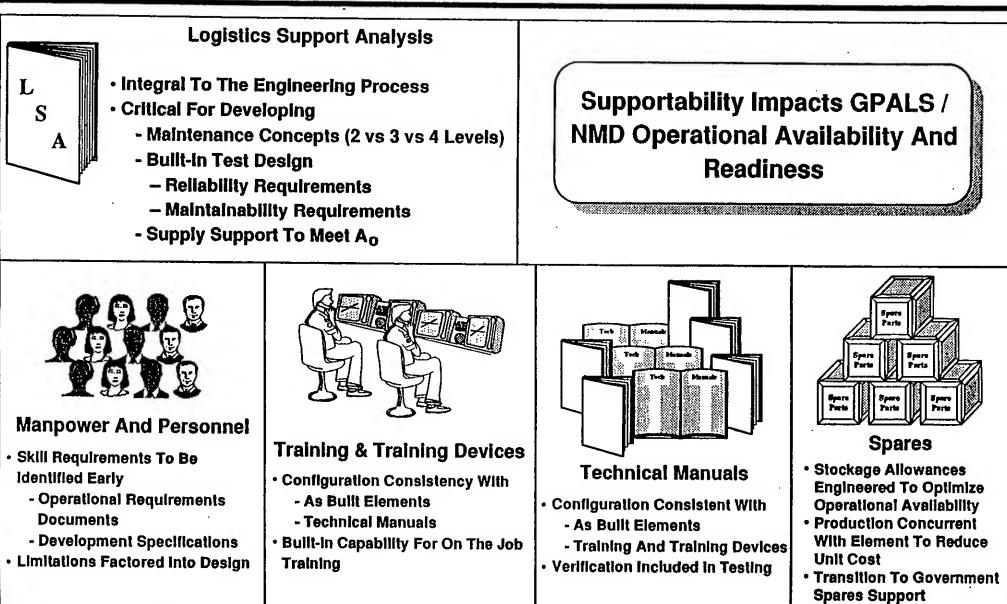


NMD PRODUCIBILITY

- Integral To The Engineering Process
- Manufacturing Process Qualification =
 Design Performance Qualification
- Configuration Control Program
 - Product Baseline
 - Production Process Baseline
 - Subcontractors And Vendors
- Formal Piece Part Control Program
- Defect Control Program



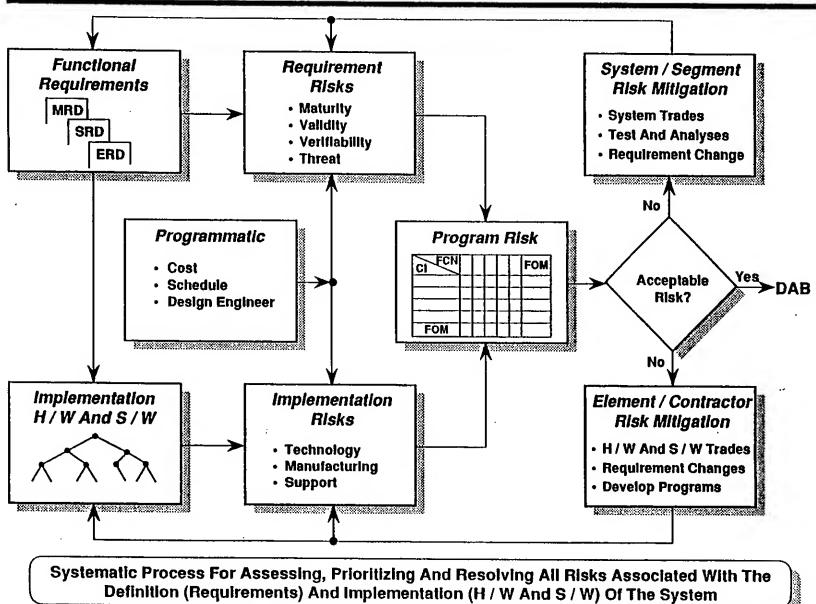
NMD SUPPORTABILITY

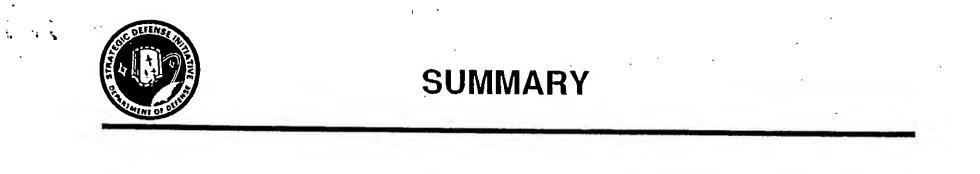




RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PROCESS

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NMD Segment Can Be Deployed Incrementally

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- NMD Meets The Initial Deployment Mandate In The 1991 Missile Defense Act
- Producibility And Supportability Are Key Factors For Fielding Equipment That Is Suitable, Supportable, And Sustainable By Military Operators / Maintainers
- NMD Success Depends On User / Developer / Contractor Teamwork

BACK-UP

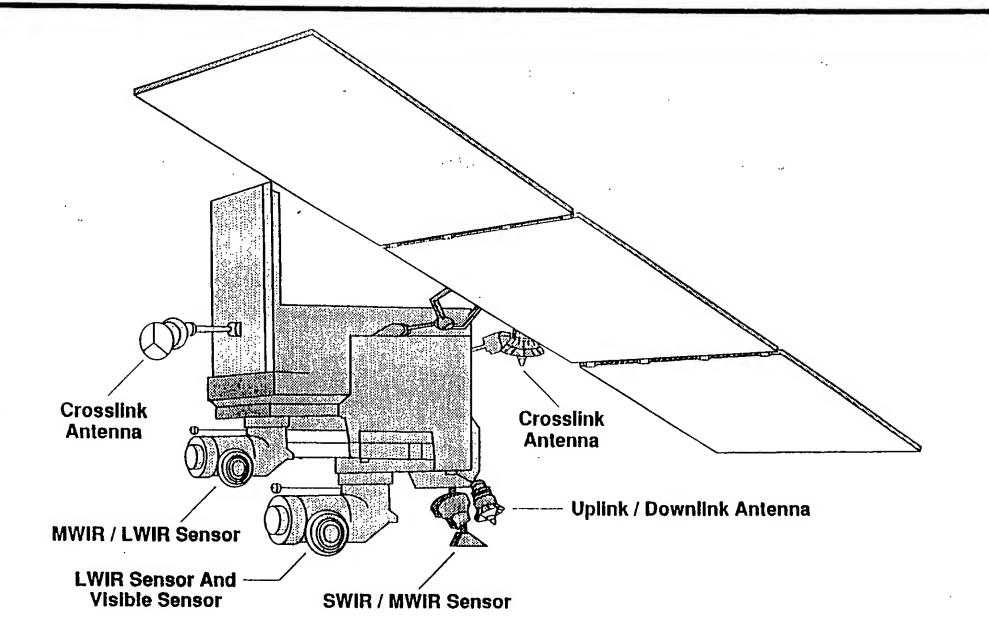
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BRILLIANT EYES

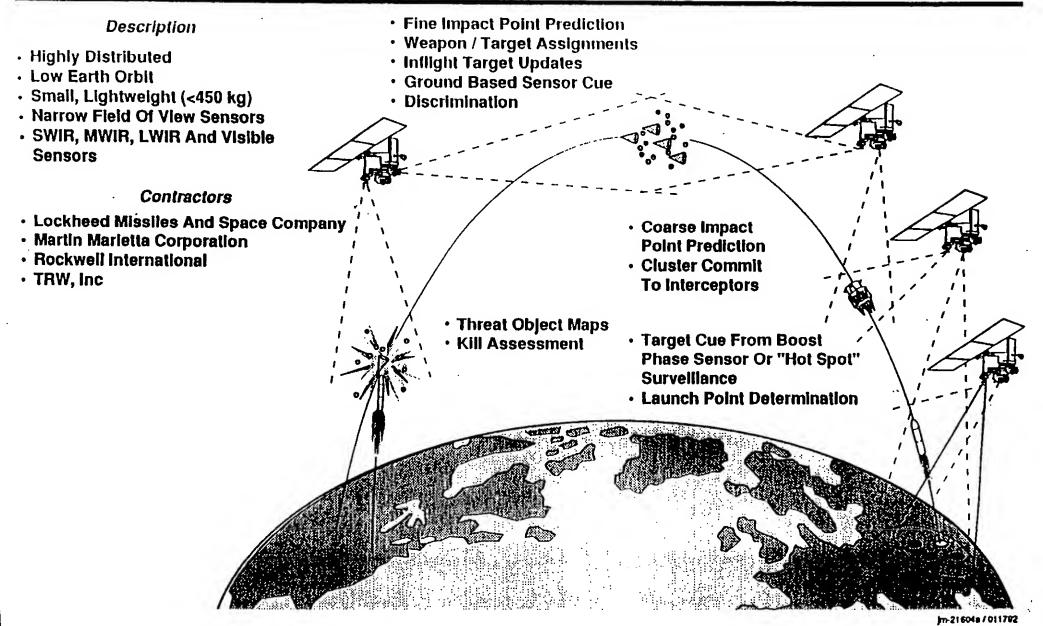
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BRILLIANT EYES SPACE BASED SURVEILLANCE SATELLITES

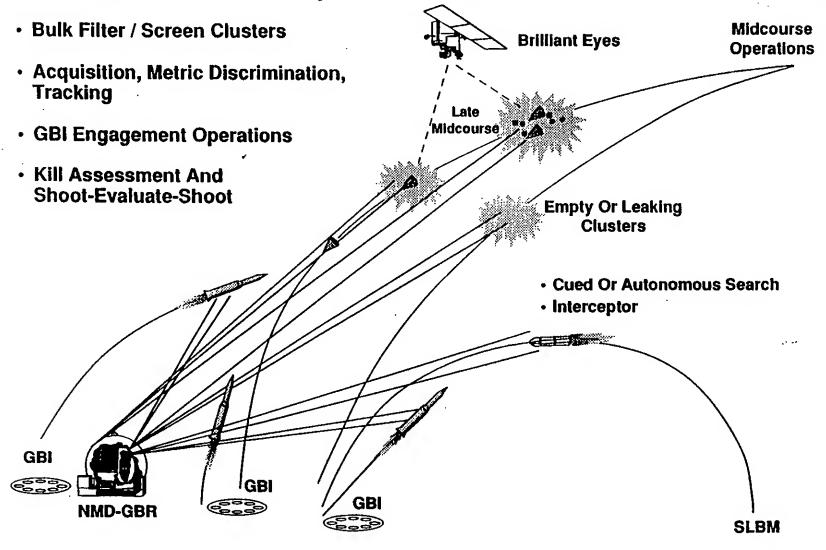


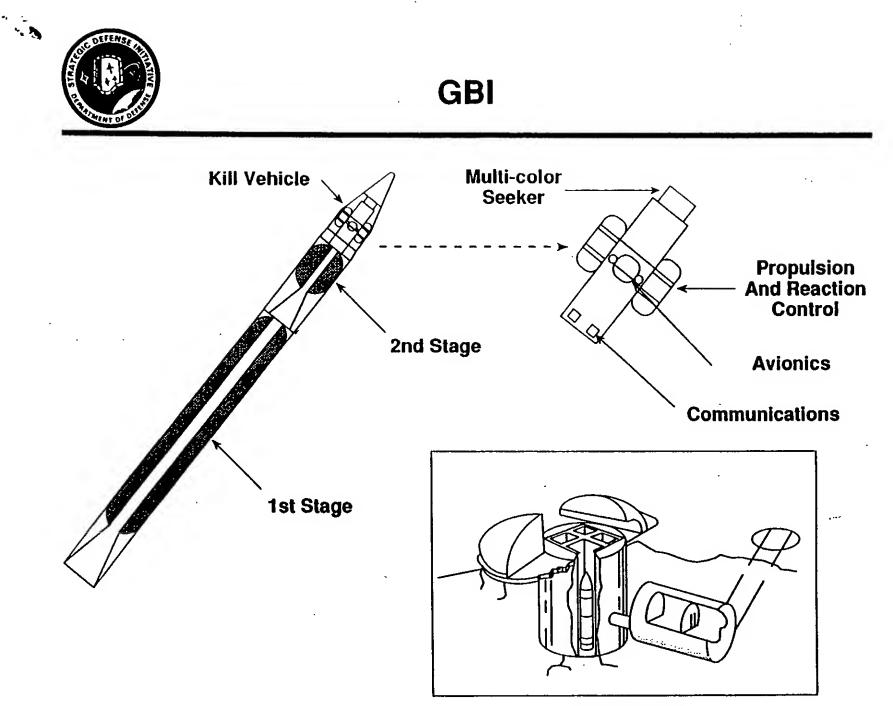


NMD-GBR CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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Autonomous Search Or Cued By Other Sensors





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Launch Site



FOI92-0855

THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE



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Theater Missile Defense Deputate Strategic Defense Initiative Organization



TOPICS

- Background
- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition
 - Architecture And Analyses
 - Experimental Support
 - Special Projects
- Programmatics



TERMINOLOGY

- Theater And Tactical Are Used Interchangeably
- Theater Missile Or Tactical Missile Refers Herein
 To Ballistic Missiles



THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE HISTORY

- 1984 And Subsequent SDIO Charters Included Authority To Conduct Theater Missile Defense Research
- SECDEF Guidance In 1986 Directed SDIO To Explore Specific Ways (Its) Research Can Support NATO Extended Air Defense Efforts
- Prior To FY 91, SDIO's TMD Efforts Were Directed To Technology Demonstrations And Architecture Studies
- FY 91 Congressional Direction: Centrally Manage And Accelerate TMD Efforts
- SDIO Identified As Central DoD Manager For TMD In November 1990

- 4



CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

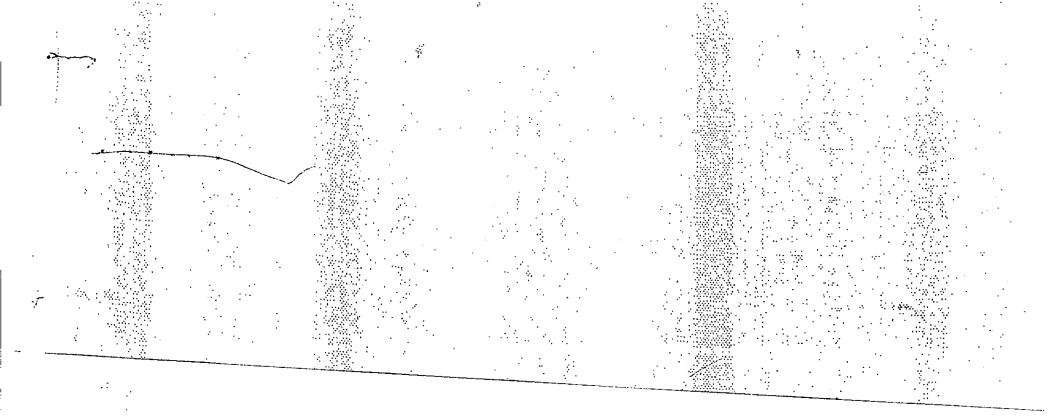
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Conference Report On FY 91 Appropriations ". . . A U.S. Tactical Ballistic Missile [Defense] System With The Necessary Capabilities Should Be Fielded As Soon As Technologically And Fiscally Feasible."

"[Include] As Appropriate . . . The Navy And Air Force Requirements For Tactical Ballistic Missile Defense Systems And Programs."

Authorization Act (Sec. 225) For FY 91

It is The Sense Of Congress To "Ensure That The Navy And Marine Corps Are Involved In Development Programs For Future ATBM Systems Suitable For Deployment With Their Projection And Expeditionary Forces."





CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Conference Report On FY 91 Appropriations

"... A U.S. Tactical Ballistic Missile [Defense] System With The Necessary Capabilities Should Be Fielded As Soon As Technologically And Fiscally Feasible."



PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTION

"... Looking Forward, I Have Directed That The SDI Program Be Refocused On Providing Protection From Limited Ballistic Missile Strikes, Whatever Their Source. Let Us Pursue An SDI Program That Can Deal With Any Future Threat To The United States, To Our Forces Overseas And To Our Friends And Allies."

> President George Bush State Of The Union Address 29 JAN 91

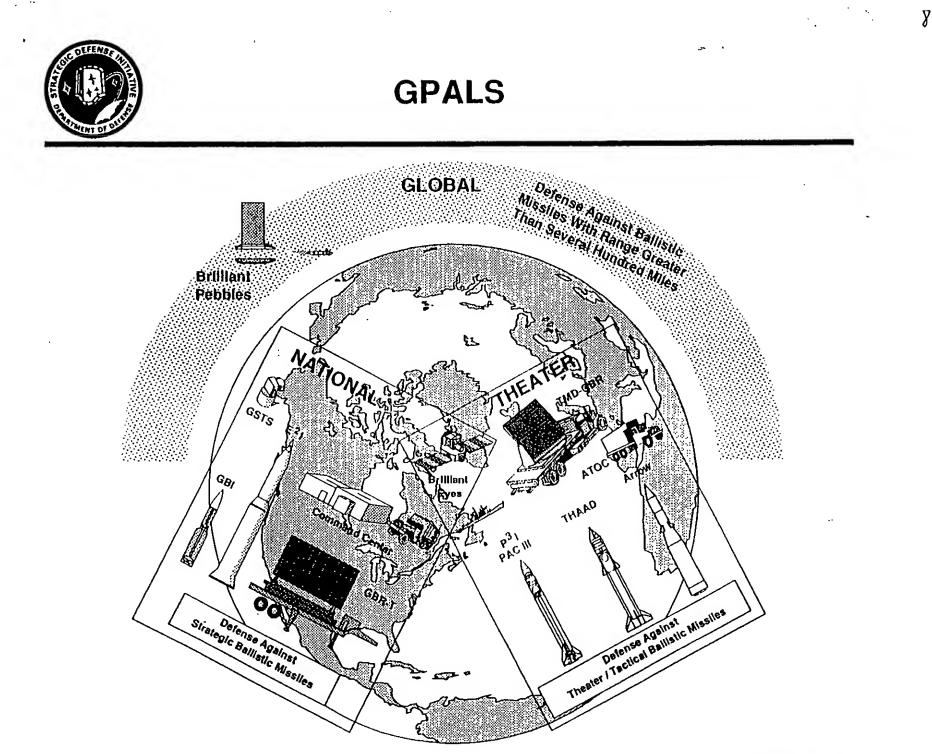
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DIRECTION AND GUIDANCE

5 A.

- Secretary Cheney Statement Before The Senate Armed Services Committee Feb 21, 1991: "... SDIO Has Been Charged With Developing Advanced Defensive Technologies To Deploy Much Improved, Transportable Theater Missile Defenses Within The Next Five Years"
- Missile Defense Act Of 1991
 - "Aggressively Pursue The Development Of A Range Of Advanced TMD Options, With The Objective Of Down Selecting And Deploying Such Systems By The Mid-1990s."
 - "...To Achieve The Mid-1990s Deployment Date For A Theater Missile Defense System, Acceleration Of Normal Acquisition Process And Procedures Is Required In Light Of The Very High Priority Of These Objectives."

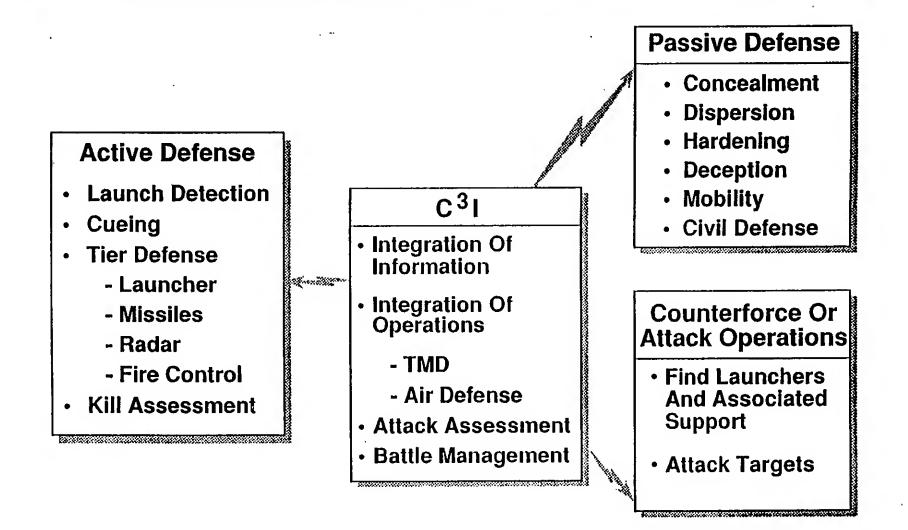


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TMD FUNCTIONS

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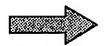
SDIO's TMD MISSION

- Part Of GPALS, But Early Stand-alone Capability
- Active Defense And Associated C³I
 - Early (Boost Phase) Intercepts
 - High-altitude Midcourse Intercepts
 - Low Leakage
 - Protect Areas (Population) And Assets
- Integrate And Balance Among All Pillars
- Integrate TMD And Air Defense, Including Cruise Missile Defense



TOPICS

• Background



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Requirements And Threat

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JCS MISSION AREA NEEDS STATEMENT

 "Theater Missile" Includes Ballistic, Cruise, And Air-To-Surface Types

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- Protect U.S. Forces, U.S. Allies And Other Important Countries Including Areas Of Vital Interest To The U.S., From Theater Missile Attack
- Conventional, Chemical, Biological And Nuclear Warheads
- Four Mission Areas
- Mix Of Land, Air, Sea, And Space Capabilities
- C³I Should Be Incorporated Into Existing Structures
- "Defense In Depth" With Multiple Shot Opportunities
- C-130 Deployable
- No Quantitative Information

112.00



TMD THREAT

- Extent •
 - Countries With TBMs
 - Different TBM Designs
 - Existing Launchers
 - Existing Missiles 1000s
- Characteristics
 - Ranges
 - Apogees
 - Velocities

10s

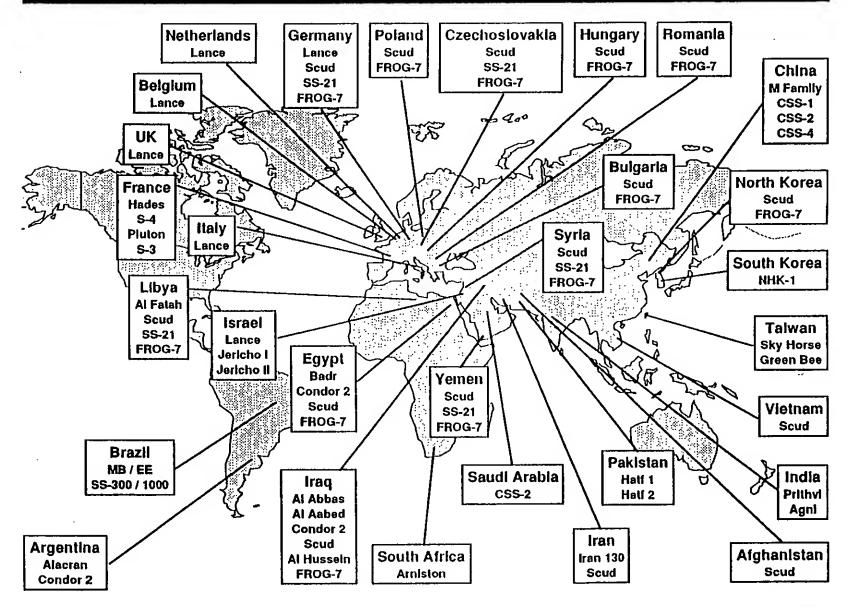
100s

- 80 3000 km
- 20 150 km
- 1 4 km/sec



EVOLVING BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITY

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FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITY

- Range
- Accuracy
- Payload
 - Warhead
 - Packaging
- Countermeasures And Decoys
- Indigenous Production

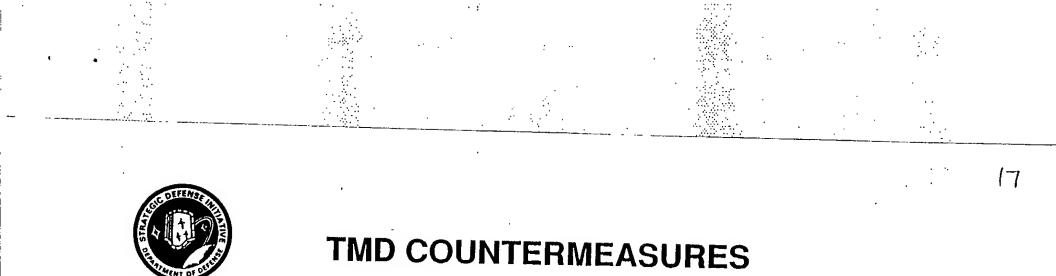


TMD THREAT WARHEADS CONSIDERED

• Bulk High Explosive

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- High Explosive Submunitions
- Bulk Chemical Munition
- Chemical Submunition
- Bulk Agent Of Biological Origin (ABO)
- ABO Submunition
- Soviet Nuclear
- Third World Nuclear



- Separating Warhead
- Fragmenting Booster
- Standoff Jammer
- Escort Jammer (X-band)
- RCS β Matched Decoys
- Low RCS RV
- IR Decoy / Flares

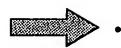


TOPICS

Background

1. 1

Requirements And Threat



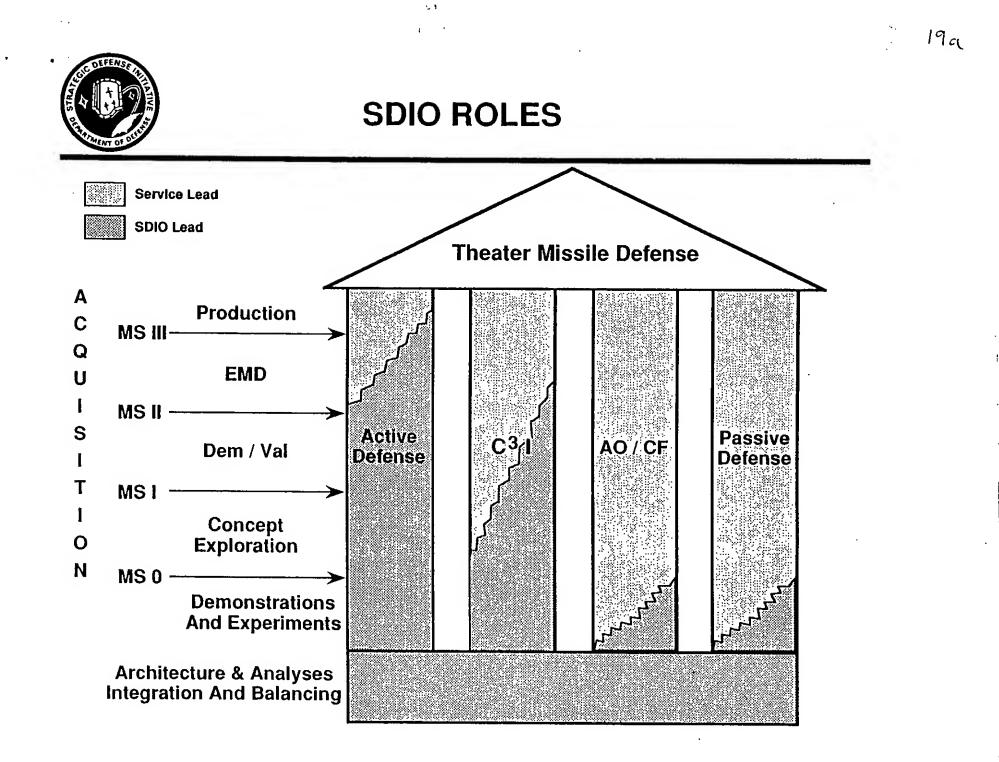
Program Organization And Scope



APPROACH

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- Priority To Near-term Improvement Of Active Defense
- Flexible / Modular Approach For Range Of Deployments
 Mature Theater
 - Immature Theater
- Multiservice Involvement
- Activities Across Four Pillars Of TMD
- Scope
 - Architecture And Analyses
 - Experimental Support
 - Acquisition
- International Participation





SDIO TMD PROGRAM

Pillar Category	Active Defense	C ³ I	AO / CF	Passive Defense
Architecture And Analyses				
Experimental Support				
System Acquisition				
Special Projects		As Requir	ed	>

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ROLES

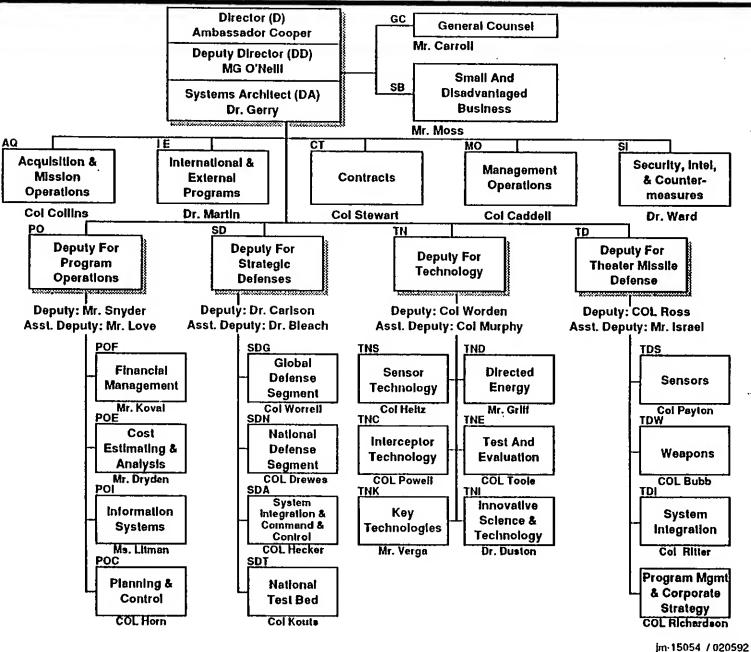
- SDIO
 - Central TMD Manager For DoD
 - Source Of Funding
 - System Engineering And Program Direction
- Services
 - Combat Development
 - System Acquisition
 - Contracting
 - Technology Development



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STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION

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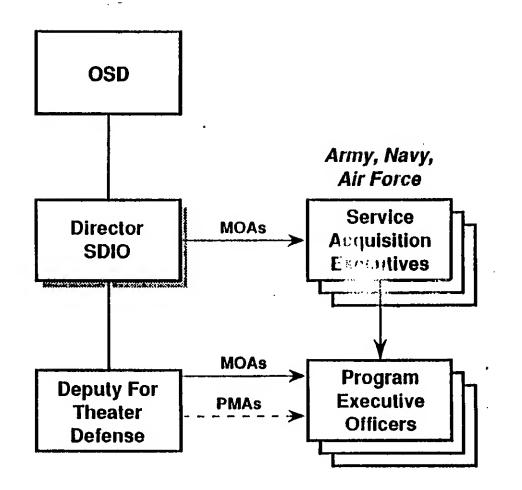
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TD MANAGEMENT

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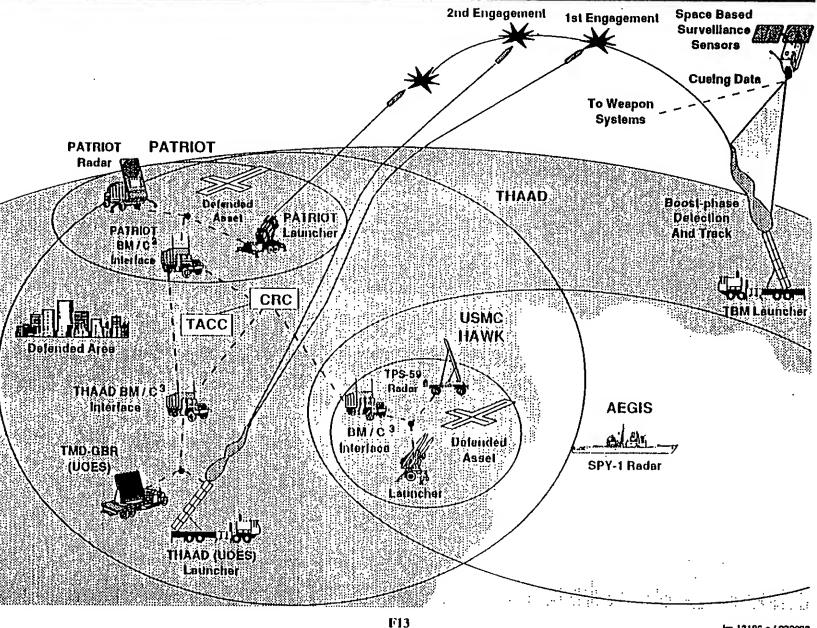
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NEAR TERM TBMD ACTIVE DEFENSE BASELINE ARCHITECTURE

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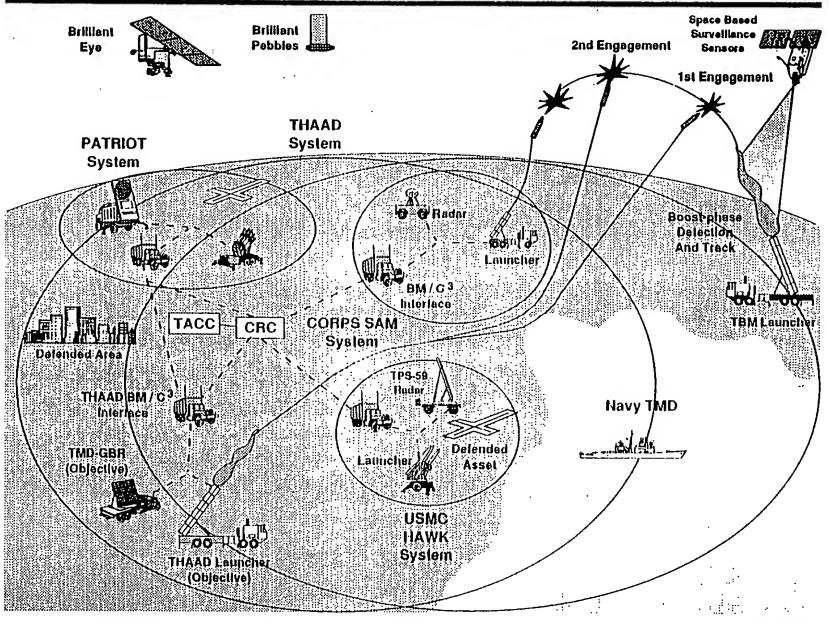
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FAR TERM TBMD ACTIVE DEFENSE BASELINE ARCHITECTURE

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KEY STUDIES

- Defense Science Board
- JASON
- Navy Studies
- Architecture Integration Study
- POET Summer Studies



DSB / DPB

- Upgrade PATRIOT Quickly
- Lethality Unknowns Merit Attention
- Pursue Advanced System (THAAD And TMD GBR)
 - Consider Heavier Warhead
- Consider Important Navy Role
- Space Can Make Contributions
- Management Attention Required



POET SUMMER STUDIES

- Launch Detection
- Midcourse Sensing (BEAMS)
- Counterforce
- Advanced Technology



INTERNATIONAL INTEREST

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- Israel
 - Mid East Architecture Analysis
 - Arrow / ACES
 - ETG / HVG
 - Test Bed
 - Lethality
- United Kingdom
 - Evaluate Theater Strategic Threat
 - Cooperative Program In KBS / AI / Sensors / Test Beds
 - UK Architecture Study
- Japan
 - Awareness Of Problem (WESTPAC)
 - PATRIOT Improvements
 - MSAM / CHU SAM
 - Test Bed Interest

- Germany
 - Awareness Of Threat
 - PATRIOT Improvements / Dual Mode Seeker
 - MSAM CD Studies
 - Test Bed Interest
 - Lethality / HVG
- France
 - Awareness Of Threat
 - Developing ASTER With Italy
 - Test Bed Interest
- Italy
 - Awareness Of The Threat
 - Test Bed Interest
 - Developing ASTER With France

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TOPICS

Background

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- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope

- **Technical Activities**
 - System Acquisition
 - Architecture And Analyses
 - Experimental Support
 - Special Projects

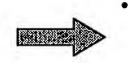


TOPICS

Background

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- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope



- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition
 - THAAD
 - TMD-GBR
 - **PATRIOT**
 - ERINT
 - Launch Detection



BASIC PREMISE FOR ACTIVE DEFENSE

- Improvement Of Active Defense Capability Is An Urgent, High Priority Matter
- Two Tiers Of Active Defense Are Required
 - PATRIOT Upgraded, CORPS SAM
 - THAAD (Including TMD GBR)
- Improved Launch Detection Is Necessary



WHY AN UPPER TIER?

- High Altitude
 - Minimize Chemical Damage
- Large Footprint
 - Defense Of Dispersed Assets
 - Flexibility Of Deployment
 - Reduced Inventory / Force Structure
 - Reduced Airlift Requirements
- Long Range
 - Multiple Shots (Shoot-look-shoot)
 - Higher Overall System P_k



AVIATION WEEK INTERVIEW OF LT GEN HORNER

"I Underestimated The Political Impact Of the Scud... A Lousy Weapon, A Terror Weapon"... A Miscalculation... Defused Only By The Success Of Patriot... Patriot Success Also has Exposed A Hole In The Allied Arsenal, Patriot Is A Point Defense Weapon, Areas To Be Defended In Saudi Arabia Are Concentrated In A Few, Small Clusters. If The Allied Military Targets Had Been Spread Out, There "Wouldn't Be Enough Patriots In The World To Defend" Them All.

In 15 To 20 Years, When Very Accurate Missiles With Mass Destruction Warheads Are Available To Third-World Nations, The U.S. Will Need A Regional, Wide Area Air Defense Force To Duplicate On A Grand Scale The Patriot's "Pivotal Role Of Defanging" The Scud.

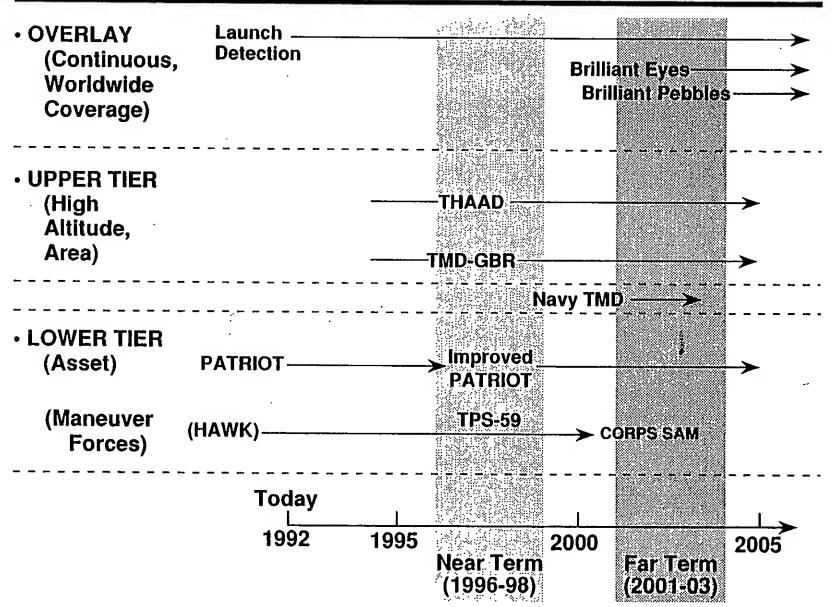
> *Lt Gen Charles A. Horner, Commander, U.S. Central Command Tactical Air Forces <u>Aviation Week And Space Technology</u> 11 FEB 91*

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TMD ACTIVE DEFENSE

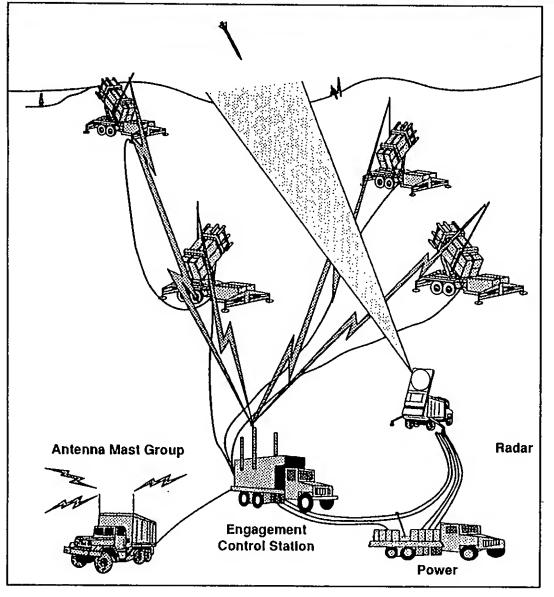
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PATRIOT FIRING BATTERY



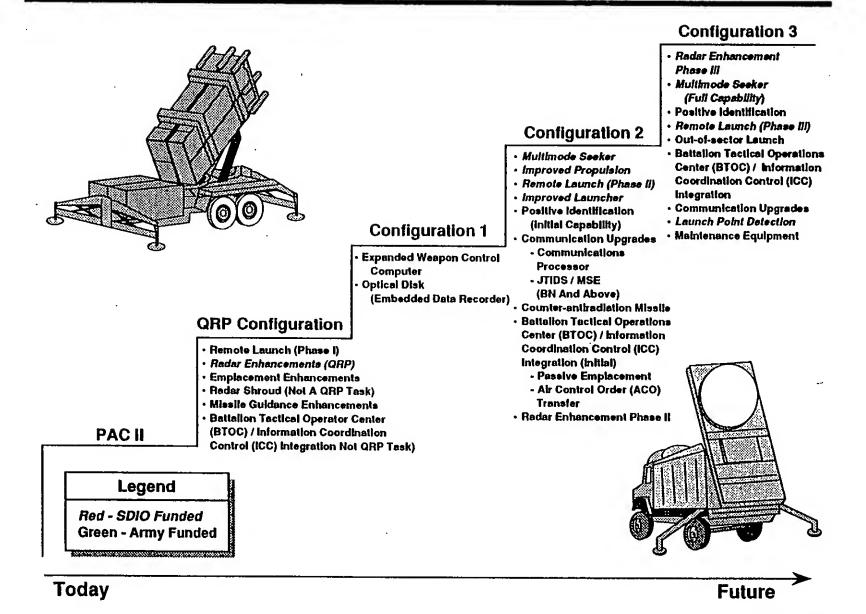
 Multifunction Phased Array Radar For Multilaunching Stations

- Multilaunching Stations Mission Dependent (Remote)
- Manned Engagement Control Station (ECS)
- Key Support Equipment
 - Antenna Mast Group
 - Electric Power Plant
 - Fiber Optics Links
 - Cables
 - VHF Radio Data Link



PATRIOT GROWTH PROGRAMS

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ERINT-1

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- ERINT-1 Will Demonstrate The Hit-to-kill Capability Of A Small, Low-endoatmospheric Interceptor Concept
- ERINT-1 Will Demonstrate The Integration Of Unique Technologies
 - On-board Active Seeker For Terminal Guidance
 - Composite Solid-rocket Motor And Attitude-control Motor Casing
 - Combination Of Aerodynamic And Impulsive Control To Achieve Hit-to-kill Accuracy
- Achievement Of Program Objectives Will Be Measured In A Series Of Eight Flight Tests



ERINT-1 CONFIGURATION

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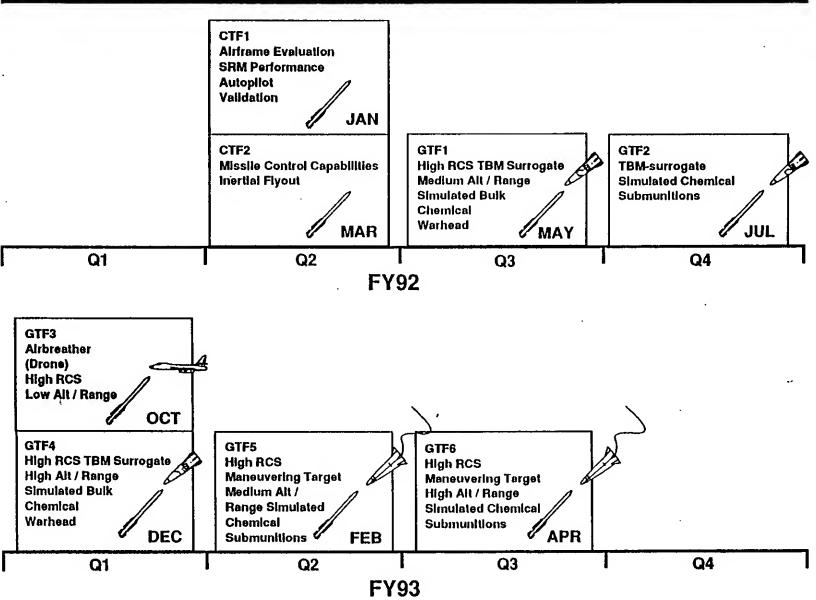
3:1 VON KARMAN RADOME 180 DEG ATTITUDE CONTROL MOTORS, 12.5 LB-SEC ONE PIECE RADAR ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLY KOROTHERM THERMAL INSULATION FIBER OPTIC SIGNAL INTERFACE ACROSS SRM AERODYNAMIC MANEUVERING SYSTEM LENGTH 4475mm DIAMETER 255 mm LAUNCH WEIGHT 303.9 Kg BURNOUT WEIGHT 135.9 Kg





ERINT-1 FLIGHT TESTS: REVISION B

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THAAD FEATURES

23

- Endo And Exo Intercepts
- Long Range Capability
- IR Seeker
- Hit-to-kill
- Deployable By C-130
- Engagement Operations (EO) And Force Operations (FO) Functions In Tactical Operations Center (TOC)
- Theater Missile Defense Ground Based Radar Provides Surveillance / Fire Control For System
- Modular Design Allows Use Of Space Based Assets



THAAD ACQUISITION

1 2 3

- Concept Definition
 - Contract Awards For Missile Design In August 1990
 - Lockheed Missiles And Space Company
 - McDonnell Douglas Space Systems Company
 - SPARTA
 - Redirected January 1991 To Design THAAD System (Missile, Radar, BM / C³) Vice Missile Only
 - Redirected May 1991 To Design THAAD Missile, BM / C³ And Integration With GFE X-Band TMD-GBR
 - Contracts End May 1992
- Demonstration And Validation
 - RFP Released In January 1992
 - Contract Award 4th Quarter FY 92
 - Two-fold Purpose
 - Prove Concept Ready To Proceed To MS II
 - Build Deployable Prototype System For Crisis Deployment If Necessary



INITIAL THAAD OBJECTIVE

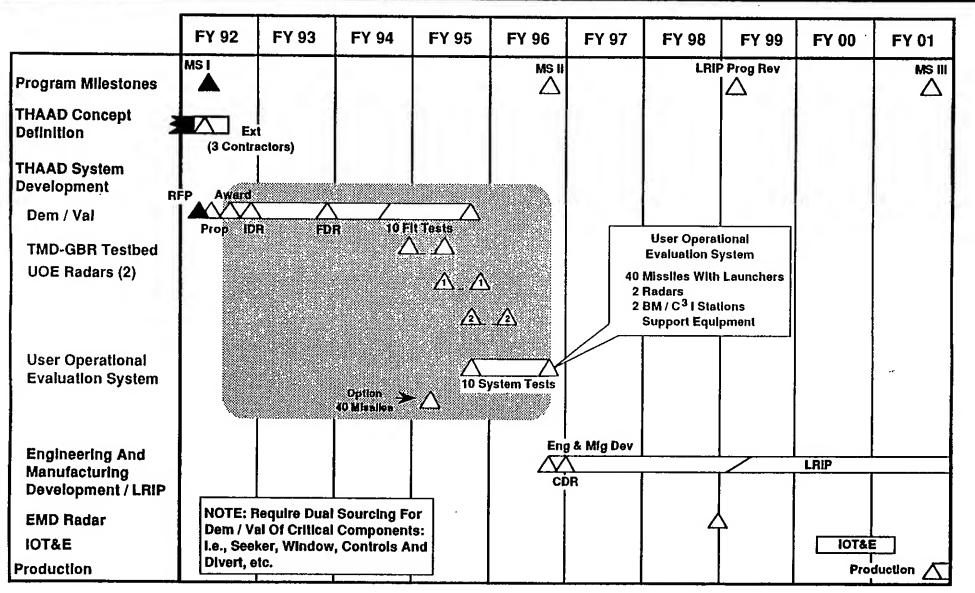
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- Build A Dem / Val "Prototype" THAAD Capability By 1996 For Test And Early User Assessment At WSMR
 - 40 Missiles With Launchers
 - 2 TMD-GBRs
 - 2 THAAD TOCs
- With Special Support Provisions, This Capability Could Be Deployed In The Event Of A Crisis Situation



THAAD SYSTEM PROGRAM SCHEDULE

· 23





AIRLIFT COMPARISON: PATRIOT vs THAAD

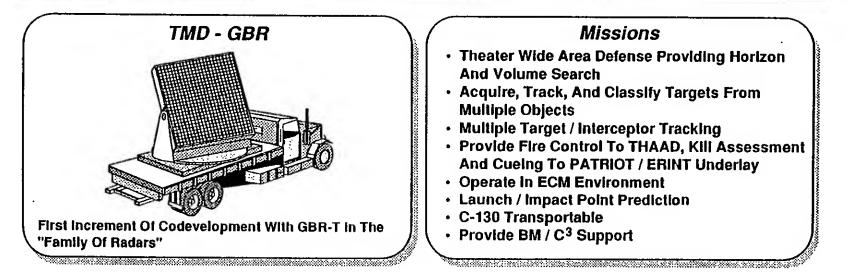
Equivalent Coverage In SW Asia Scenario	Sorties			
	C-130	<i>Or</i> C-141	Or C-17	<i>Or</i> C-5
PATRIOT 2 HQ Bn And 16 F / U (512 On-line Missiles, 512 Reload Missiles)		764	461	251
THAAD 2000 1 HQ Bn And 4 F / B (288 On-line Missiles, 288 Reload Missiles)	206	94	57	40

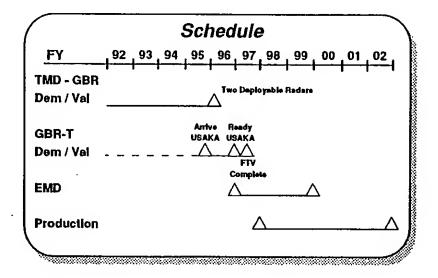
Note: F / U = PATRIOT Fire Unit (8 Launchers) F / B = THAAD Firing Battery (9 Launchers)



THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE - GROUND BASED RADAR (TMD-GBR)

- 5-3







GBR PROCUREMENT

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- White Sands Range Radar (1994)
- Two Deployable TMD-GBRs (1995)
- GBR-T At Kwajalein (1995)



TOPICS

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- Background
- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition



- Architecture And Analyses
 - Pillars
 - Sensors
 - Weapons
 - Theaters



LAUNCH DETECTION STUDY FINDINGS / ACTIONS

- Launch Detection Is Essential For Effective TMD
- Current System Is Only Viable Capability For Now Through Mid To Late 1990s Action: Promulgate Tactical / Theater Mission Support Requirements For Launch Detection
- Tactical Mission Support Requirements Fundamentally
 Different From Strategic
 Action: Implement Dedicated Tactical Processor / Display System
- Revisit Rate Does Not Support Quality Burnout Condition
 Determination
 Action: Demonstrate Augmentation With High Revisit Rate Sensor
- Timely Delivery Of Launch Detection Data To Theater Is Mandatory Action: Promulgate Communication Connectivity, Protocols, And Formats For TMD
- External Cueing Of Radar / TMD Components Is Very Beneficial To TMD Performance

Action: Develop / Implement Interfaces For Cueing Data Inputs At TMD Components

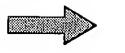


TOPICS

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- Background
- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition



- Architecture And Analyses
 - Pillars
 - Sensors
 - Weapons
 - Theaters



COUNTERFORCE

1.128

- Objective
 - Destroy Missiles Before Launch: Fueling / Arming / Transport, etc.
- Priority
 - Very High
- Critical Issues
 - Launcher Location Uncertainty
 - Decoys
 - Rapid Weapon Reaction
- Elements
 - Sensors
 - Integration / Coordination
 - Communications
 - Weapons



COUNTERFORCE CHALLENGES

- Wide Area Search Capability
- All Weather, Day / Night Coverage
- Foliage Penetration
- Denied Surveillance Areas
- Very Timely Coverage
- Robust Detection And Identification Algorithms For Fixed And Moving Targets
- Decoys, Camoflage, Masking
- C² And Fusion Network For Rapid Dissemination Of Data
- Quick Response Weapon System Fly Out And Kill



C³ I FUNCTIONS

- Integration Of Information (Fusion)
 - Intelligence
 - Launch Detection
 - Remote Unattended Sensors
 - Communication Links
 - Satellites / Airborne Sensors
- Integration And Control Of Operations
 Air Defense And Cruise Missile Defense
 - Navy Operations
 - Active TMD Defense
 - Counterforce



TMD BM / C³ PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS

- Theater Missile Defense (TMD) Is An Extension Of Tactical Air Defense
- TMD BM / C³ Must Integrate With And Capitalize On Existing Heavy Service Investment In Air Defense BM / C³
- TMD BM / C³ Should Be Phased In With Air Defense BM / C³ Upgrades Planned By Services



PASSIVE DEFENSE

- Objective: Improve Asset Survivability
- Measures: Concealment, Hardening, Dispersion, Mobility, Deception
- Note: Iraq Used Such Measures To Protect Scud Launchers
- Possible Efforts: Laser Sensing Of Chemical
 Dispersion After Warhead Destruction
 - Study PATRIOT And THAAD Protection From Attack
 - Study Common Techniques For Self-protection



AIR FORCE PROGRAM

- Active Defense
 - DSP Upgrade
 - Surveillance Testing
 - Architecture And Analysis
- Counterforce
 - Studies Of Sensors And Weapons
- C³I
 - Included In Active Defense And Counterforce



NAVY TMD

- Near Term
 - Anti-air Warfare (AAW) Underlay Improvements Consisting Of AEGIS / SPY-1 Modifications And Improvements To SM-2 Block IV To Improve Performance In The TBMD Role
- Far Term
 - Long-range Endo- And Exo-intercept Capability Using THAAD Or Navy's Unique Weapon Coupled With AEGIS / SPY-1 Upgrades



MARINE PROGRAM

· 5-5

- To Provide Limited Area, Highly Mobile TBM Defense For Marine Corps Operations
 - Upgrade OF TPS-59 To Provide Enhanced TBM Surveillance And Tracking Capability And Make Data Available On The Net
 - Upgrade Of HAWK Launcher To Interface With Digital Missile
 - Provide Guidance And Warhead Enhancements To HAWK Missile
 - Modify High Power Illuminating Radar System (HIPIRS) To Accept TPS-59 Data For Acquisition
 - R & D Of Air Defense Command Post To Act As A Node For Tactical Nets; JTIDS, TADIL-A, TADIL-B



MIDCOURSE SENSING STUDY ACTIONS

- Initiate Development Of UAV Platform With IR And LADAR Sensors To Provide:
 - Hedge Against Radar Jammers And Penaids
 - Substitute For Ground Radars In Rapid Deployment Or Extension Of TMD Defense Coverage
- Support Mid-90s Deployment Of BE Block I In Order To Provide Large, Robust Defense Footprints For Theater Area Defense.
 BE Design Must Include Adequate Communications To Support Theater Defense
- Maintain Modularity In The GBR-TMD Development Program In Order To Have One Or Two Module (1/8 Or 1/4 Size) Radars To Support Remote Interceptor Sites For
 - Shoot-look-shoot Expansion
 - Interceptor Track And Communications
 - Rapid Deployment Or Expansion Of TMD To Theaters
 - Protection Of Amphibious Landing Area



BRILLIANT EYES CONTRIBUTION TO TMD

- Possible Design
 - 18-36 SWIR / MWIR / LWIR Satellites
 - Orbit: Medium Altitude, Single Inclination
- Capabilities
 - Theater Wide Launch Detection

12.3

- Cueing And Possible Pre-radar Commit For Active Defense
- Global Capablitiy To Support
 - Rapid Deployment Forces
 - Deployed Naval ATBM Systems
 - Data Gathering



BRILLIANT PEBBLES CONTRIBUTION TO TMD

- Possible Design
 - 500 SWIR / MWIR / H-T-K Satellites
 - Orbits: Low Altitude; Multiple Inclinations
- Capabilities
 - Global Launch Detection
 - Global Weapons Capability Against TBMs Of Over 500 km Range
 - Global Surveillance Support Similar To Brilliant Eyes



CORPS SAM

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- Protection Of Mobile Forces
- Capable Against Aircraft, Cruise Missiles And TBMs
- Replacement For HAWK
 - Airlift Deployability
 - Maneuverability
 - Reload
 - Firepower
- May Involve Allies
- Concept Definition Studies In FY 92 And FY 93, MS I In FY 93; IOC Beyond 2000



TMD ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY REVIEW FINDINGS / ACTIONS

- Airborne Laser Offers Greatest Potential For Boost Phase Intercept, But
 - Propagation And Lethality Are Major Uncertainties

- Cost, Packaging, Major System Trades Must Be Done Action: Emphasize Propagation and Lethality Measurements And Modeling; Support Concept Definition Studies

- Hypervelocity Gun And Projectiles (HVG&P) Good Candidate For "Cheap Shot" Cluster Kill And Terminal Defense Of High Value Targets Action: Focus HVG&P On Cluster Kill And Deployability
- Airborne LADAR Can Provide High Quality Tracking To Support Extended Surveillance, Discrimination And Kill Assessment, And Cluster Kill / Fire Control For HVG & P Action: Develop Operational Concept For Implementing Airborne LADAR, Including Identification Of Airborne Platform And Flight Paths, Message Flow And Communication Links, And Command And Control Procedures

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THEATER DEFENSE - ARCHITECTURE STUDIES

BILATERAL	TMDAS	WESTPAC
United Kingdom	CoSyDe	LTV
Israel	SNÍA	МНІ
	MBB	
	Hughes	
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PRODUCTS

- Candidate Architectures
- Mission Requirements
- Critical Technology Issues
- Effectiveness Analysis
- Life Cycle Cost Analysis
- Basing Analysis
- System Balancing

- Detailed System Requirements
- Interface Requirements
- BM / C³ Requirements
- Technology Plan
- Development Plan
- Operational Concepts



UK ARCHITECTURE STUDY

1.9

Objectives

- Develop A BMD System To Protect Western Europe
- Identify Threat Excursions And Evaluate
 Architecture Sensitivities
- Examine Synergism Between European BMD / TMD Architectures And U. S. Strategic Defense System
- Coordinate U.S. / UK Joint Programs
- Refocus On GPALS Environment

Issues

- Midcourse And Endo Discrimination
- Robustness Of Endo Defenses
- Interceptor Configurations And Tier Balance
- Cost-effectiveness

Task Description

- Develop Representative Threats And Scenarios
- Provide Simulation And Modeling Capability
- Develop And Evaluate Candidate Architectures
- Assess Interoperability Of Defense Systems
- Identify Means Of Enhancing Interoperability
- Assess Architectural Relevance Of U.S. / UK Joint
 Programs

Contractor Team

- Contract Managed By USASDC
- UK MOD / SDIPO
 - Slemens Plessey Defence Systems (Prime)
 - British Aerospace Corp.
 - Hunting Engineering Ltd.
 - PA Defence Systems
 - Data Sciences



WESTPAC ARCHITECTURE STUDY

- Objective
 - To Provide USCINCPAC And WESTPAC Commanders With Vehicle To Study TMD
 - To Provide GOJ Insight To TMD Needs For JDF; Foundation For Testbed
 - To Provide SDIO / TD Insight Into WESTPAC Special Requirements
- Two Teams
 - Japanese Perspective: Mitsubishi Heavy Industries And SAIC
 - U.S. Perspective: LTV And Kawasaki Heavy Industries
- Three-phase Program
 - FY 89: Defense Of Japan Against Conventional Missile Threat
 - FY 90: Defense Of Japan Against Non-conventional Missile Threat
 - FY 91: Defense Of 1000 n.m. Radius Around Japan And Initial Excursions Into Korea And Other Asian Partners
- No Direct Government Of Japan Involvement



ISRAELI ARCHITECTURE STUDY

- US-GOI Contract, Initiated In 1986 With WALES, Inc. Assisting GOI
- Looks At Middle East Region Focusing On Chemical Threat And Israeli Technology
- Includes System Engineering And Integration
 With Other US-GOI Joint Efforts



TOPIES

Background

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- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition
 - Architecture And Analyses



- Experimental Support
 - Test Beds
 - Lethality
 - CM / Discrimination
 - Experiments





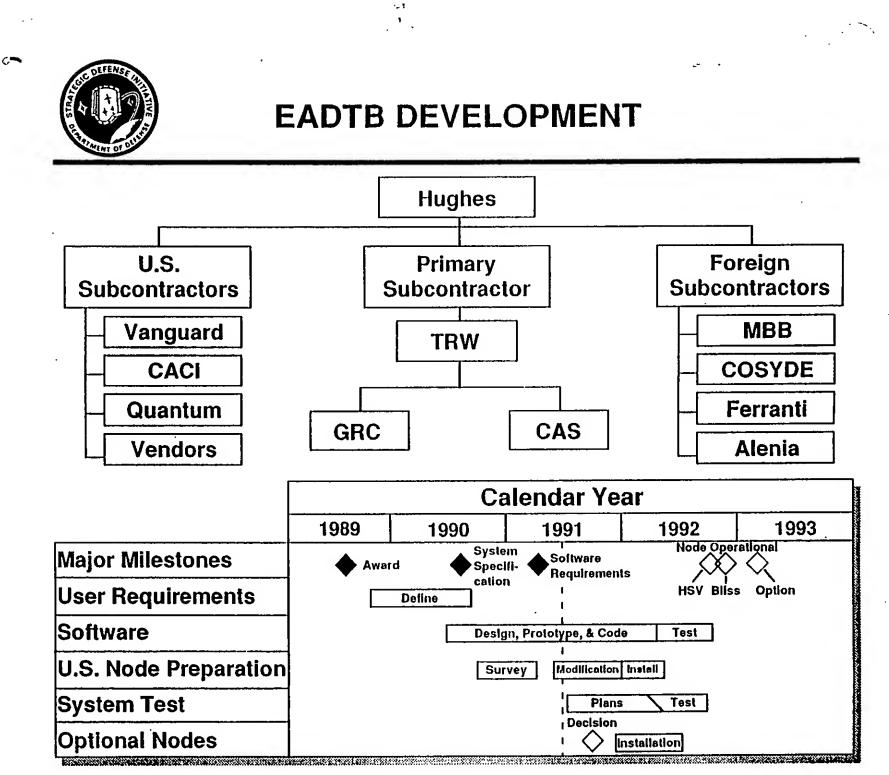
THEATER TEST BEDS

1.5

Objective

- Provide Common Analysis Tools To Support Resolution Of Extended Air Defense (EAD) Issues Related To The Following Areas

- Theater Level System Requirements, Architectures, Force Structures, And Operational Concepts
- Doctrine And Battle Planning
- Mix And Interaction Of Various Weapon Systems
- System Integration, Interoperability And Interface
- Technology Applications To Systems And Concepts
- Wargaming, Live Exercise Preparation And Evaluation, And Training
- Activities
 - EADSIM
 - EADTB
 - EADTB UK Node
 - Israeli Test Bed





UK TEST BED

- 5-1

Objectives Extend UK Air Defense Test Bed To Evaluate **TMD** Issues Create EADTB Node Capable Of Stand-alone **Operations And Networking With Other** Nodes Develop Common And UK-unique High **Fidelity Models** Experiment Status CONVEX C220 Installed - Operational SIMBOX 2 Framework Operational DISCON 2 Prototype Operational Terminal Tier Experiment Defined

- Software In Development

Program Description

 Joint Program With Shared Costs (US 52%, UK 48%) SEP 88 - SEP 92

- Develop SIMBOX2/DISCON2 In Ada
- Enhance SIMBOX2/DISCON2 For TMD
- Create Libraries Of Models To Satisfy Initial **Terminal Tier Experiment**
- Design, Implement, Execute, And Analyze

Contractor Team

- LOA Between USASDC And UK Defense **Research Agency Electronics Division, Effort Contracted To**
 - Data Sciences
 - Hunting Engineering



ISRAELI TEST BED

1-15

Objectives

- Provide Israeli And U.S. Capability For Evaluating TMD Architecture Concepts In The Middle East
- Support Evaluation Of Key Technologies To TMD
- Provide Resolution of Critical Man-in-The-Loop Issues

Task Description Cooperative Venture Of U.S. And Israeli Governments

- Develop Stand-alone Test Bed Unique To Israeli Environment
- Evaluate Middle East Missile Defense Designs And BM / C3 Against Defined Threats
- Include Man-In-the-loop And Hardware-In-the-loop Mechanisms
- Funding: U.S., 72%; GOI 28%
- Experiments Identified For Joint And Unilateral Participation

Status

- Tadiran Contract Awarded June 1989
- Detailed Design Satisfactorily Reviewed
- Coding And Unit Testing Being Completed
- Integration Efforts initiated
- Computer Hardware Selected
- Facility Location Selected (Tadiran)

Contractor Team

- USASDC (Executing Agent)
- Tadiran (Prime)
 - ELTA
 - Contahal
 - Rafael (GOI Armament Authority)
 - Advanced Technology, Ltd (ATL)



LETHALITY SUMMARY

- Hit-to-Kill, From A Lethality Perspective, Is The Most Promising Concept For Negation Of Stressing Threats
- Hit-to-Kill Can Be Achieved



LETHALITY

1-1

- Priority Item
- Three-pronged Risk Reduction Approach
 - Detailed Simulations
 - Early Sub-scale And Full-scale Ground Tests (FY 91-93)
 - Flight Tests With Broad Spectrum Of Threat Warheads (FY 92-94)
- Funding

- FY 90	\$2.7M
- FY 91	\$10.0M
- FY 92	\$30.0M
- FY 93	\$30.0M



KEY LETHALITY ISSUES

- Hit-to-Kill
 - Guidance Accuracy
 - Response Time
 - Seeker Noise / Bore Sight Errors
 - -- Active Seeker Cooling Effects
 - Target Uncertainties
 - Warhead Type / Design
 - Tumbling / Breakup
 - Countermeasures
 - Aimpoint Selection
 - Seeker Resolution
 - Aimpoint Algorithms
- Intercept Altitude
 - Endo Hit-to-Kill
- Warhead Lethality
 Canister Submunitions



HISTORY OF HIT-TO-KILL

- Homing Overlay Experiment (HOE)
 - Demonstrated ≈0.5 m Miss (Exo)

- 53

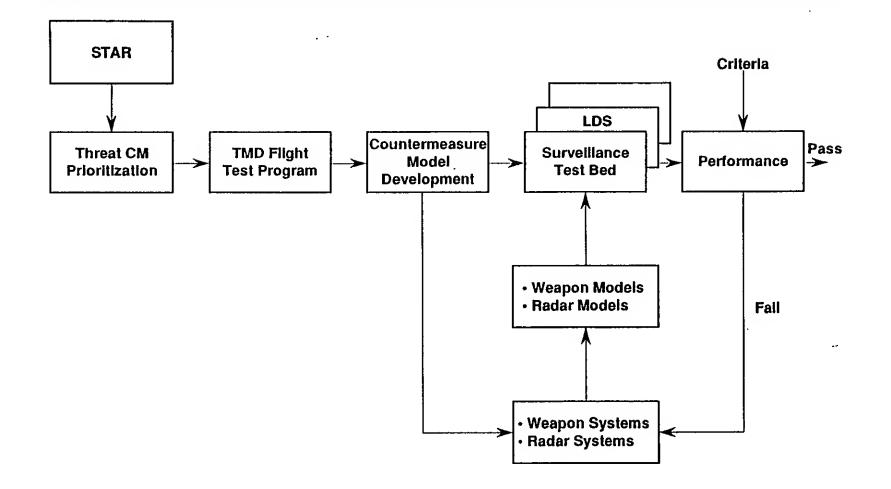
- ≈5 km / sec
- Miniature Homing Vehicle (MHV) (U.S. Anti Satellite Weapon (ASAT))
 - Demonstrated ≤1 m Miss (Exo)
 - ≈5 km / sec
- Flexible Lightweight Agile Guided Experiment (FLAGE)
 - Demonstrated ≈0.3 m Miss (Endo)
 - ≈3 km / sec
- Exoatmospheric Reentry Vehicle Intercept System (ERIS)
 - Demonstrated ≈0.3 m Miss (Exo)
 - ~5 km / sec



DISCRIMINATION FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM

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END-TO-END KILL ASSESSMENT STUDY

- Objective: Review And Analyze End-to-end Effectiveness Of TMD Weapons Systems, Linking Engagement And Lethality Models And Experimental Data
- **Organization:** SDIO Organized, POET Led, Service Participation

Schedule:

Kick-off

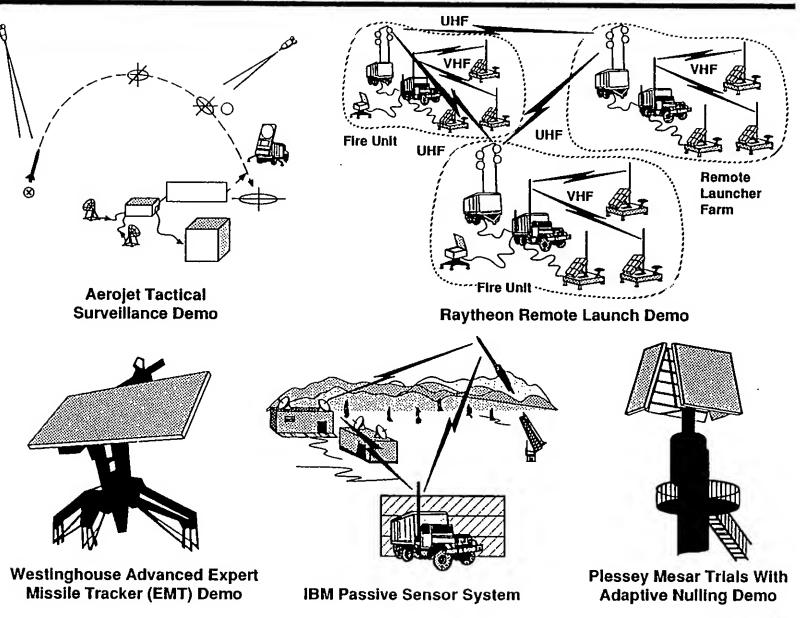
- January 1992
- Preliminary Recommendation –
- Final Report

- July 1992
 October 1992
- Products: Assessment Of Current Knowledge Of TMD Weapon System Effectiveness
 - Recommendation Of Models, Algorithm And Methodologies Which Should Be Used In Effectiveness Analysis
 - Recommendations For Associated FY 93 TMD Programs And Activities



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EXPERIMENTS



82

jm-11624 / 012792



INVITE, SHOW AND TEST (IST) BROAD AREA ANNOUNCEMENT (BAA)

- Objective
 - Follow-on To Current Experiments Program
 - Test And Evaluate New Concepts / Systems / Equipment
 - Full JMNS Theater Missile Threat
 - All Four Pillars
- Status (1 MAR 92)
 - \$7.2 M For FY 92
 - 49 Proposals Received Covering All Categories
 - 14 Proposals Undergoing Final Review
 - Final Selection By 1 APR 92

82a



THEATER CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTS

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Purpose

- Work With The CINCs And Services To Explore Thier Unique TMD Problems And Interfaces
- Conduct Experiments To Validate Problems And Solutions And Enhance Readiness

Scope

- All Four Pillars Of TMD
- Inclusion / Integration Of Warning & Intelligence

Schedule Information

Organization	Timeframe	Event
• CINCEUR	FY 89	Torpid Sunset
CINCEUR	FY 90, 91	Torpid Shadow I & II
• CINCEUR	FY 92	Questor Grail
• CINCPAC	FY 93	TBD
• CINCCENT	FY 94	TBD



TOPICS

Background

1.1.3

- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition

- Special Projects

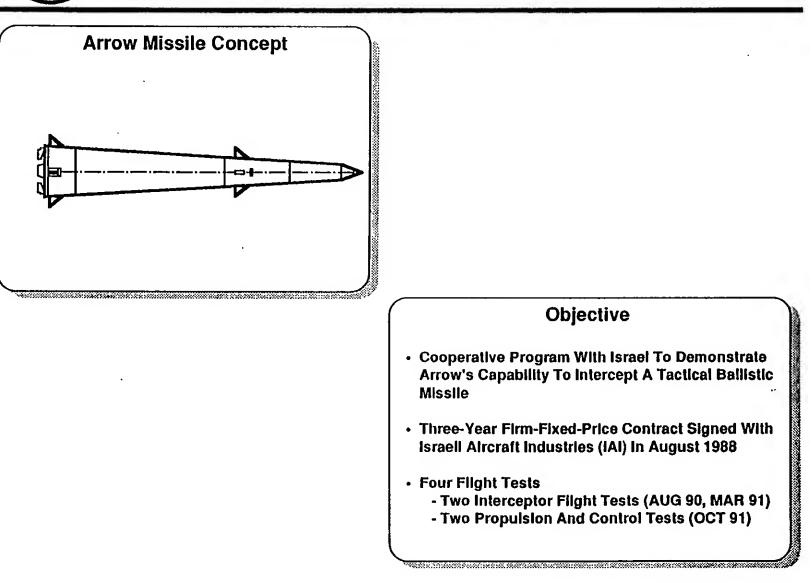
- Architecture And Analyses
- Experimental Support



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ARROW

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95



ARROW CONTINUATION EXPERIMENT (ACES)

Follow-on To Arrow Development

- 5-5 1

- MOA Signed June 1991
- Contract With IAI
- Missile And Launcher Only
- 11 Flights Through 1995
- Changes
 - Booster
 - Warhead
- Provides Alternative Approaches / Insurance To THAAD

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TOPICS

Background

- Requirements And Threat
- Program Organization And Scope
- Technical Activities
 - System Acquisition
 - Architecture And Analyses
 - Experimental Support
 - Special Projects

Programmatics



TMD DOCUMENTATION

- Theater Missile Defense Report To Congress, 30 MAR 91
- TMD Master Program Plan (Based On Service Program Plans)
- TMD Mission Requirements Document (Based On MNS, ORD, etc.)
- TMD System Description
- Active Defense Requirements Document
- C³ I Requirements Document
- SDIO Report To Congress, June 1992

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TMD BUDGET IN FY 92

· 51

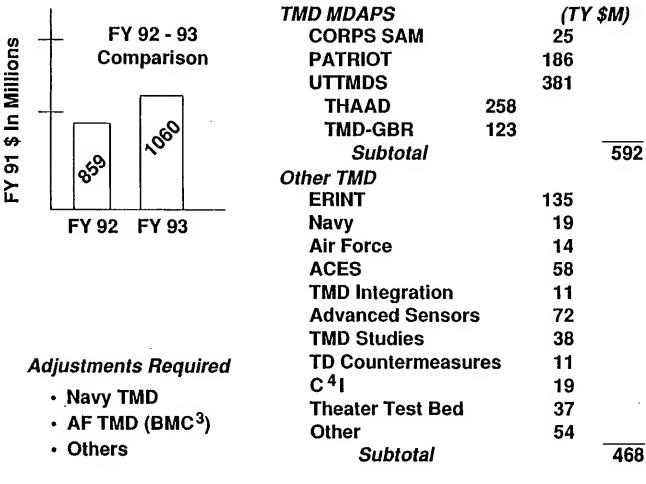
Area • System Acquisition Program			\$M	
		493		
- PATRIOT	170			
- ERINT	171			
- THAAD	108			
- TMD-GBR	44			
Architecture And Analyses			180	
Experimental Support			125	
 Special Projects 			60	
		Total	\$858M	

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TMD BUDGET FY 93

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Total

468

1060

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TECHNICAL PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

 $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbf{a}} \to \mathbb{T}$

- Lethality
- Software
- Boost Phase Kill
- Countermeasures



MAJOR INDUSTRY OPPORTUNITIES

- In Process
 - THAAD
 - TMD GBR
 - IST BAA
- Upcoming
 - CORPS SAM
 - Navy TMD
 - Air Force Program



SUMMARY

- High Administration And Congressional Interest In Theater Missile Defense (TMD)
- TMD Is Part Of GPALS, But Must Have An Earlier Stand Alone Capability
- An Aggressive TMD Program With Multiservice And International Participation Has Been Initiated
- THAAD / TMD-GBR And PATRIOT PAC 3 Are The Centerpieces Of The Near Term Active Defense Segment Of TMD; Improved Processing And Distribution Of Launch Detection Data Is Required
- Navy, Air Force, And Marine Corps Programs Are Underway Or Are Being Formulated
- The TMD Program Also Features Architecture, Analyses, And Experimental Support Activities

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Advance Planning Brief For Industry National Test Bed





2 MAR 92

CDR Ed Lenio, USN Deputy Director, National Test Bed Strategic Defense Initiative Organization FOI 92-0855







NTB Mission

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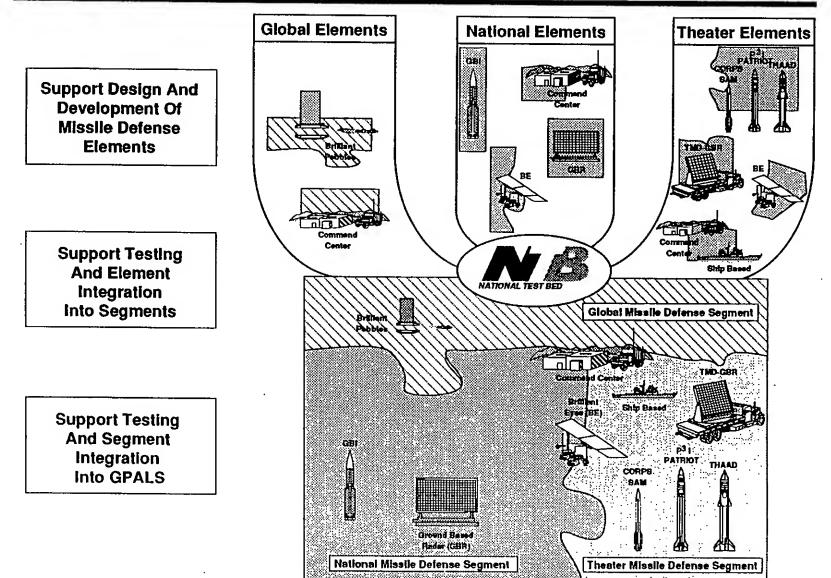
- Program Summary
- Industry Contributions



NTB MISSION

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Global Protection Against Limited Strikes



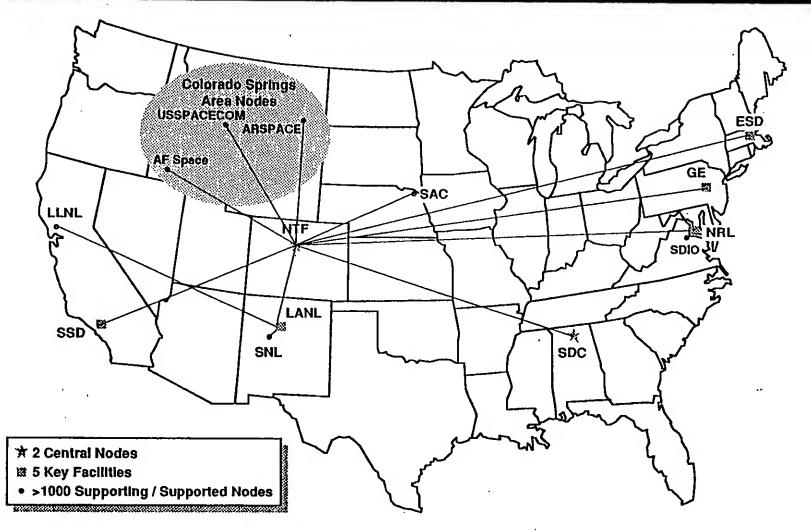
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NTB NETWORK

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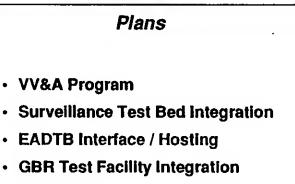


NTB PROGRAMS SIMULATIONS / EMULATIONS



Background

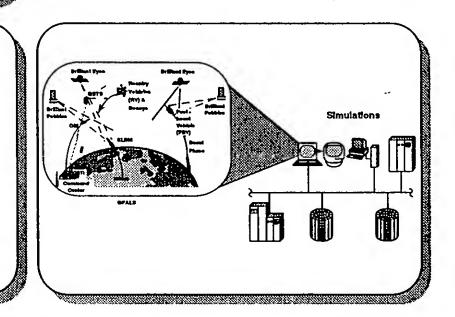
- BP Simulator
- KEW Digital Emulation Center (KDEC)
- End-to-end System Level Simulators (L1SS, L2SS)
- Analytical Tool Box Of Verified, Validated, And Accredited (VV&A) Simulations
- Support For Element Simulations



L2SS GPALS Element Integration

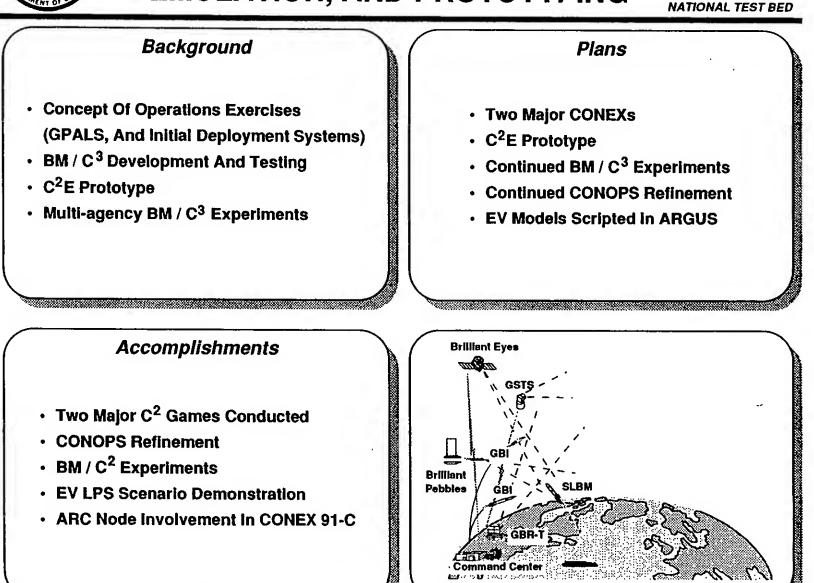
Accomplishments

- L1B1 Tested Successfully
- L2B1 Requirements Defined
- KDEC Installed In SIMCEN





NTB PROGRAMS - BM / C³ SIMULATION, EMULATION, AND PROTOTYPING





NTB PROGRAMS - INTEGRATED SYSTEM TEST CAPABILITY (ISTC)



Background

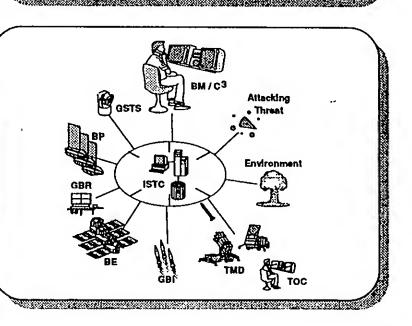
- Support Milestone And Fielding Decisions
- Hardware / Software-In-the-loop
- Individual And Multiple Element Testing
- Distributed Defense Concepts Testing

Plans

- 2 Node Proof Of Concept
- ARC / NTF ISTC Integration
- Support GPALS DT / OT Process
- Maximum Use To Support Segment
 Integration / Testing

Accomplishments

- ISTC Requirements In Final Draft
- ISTC Preliminary Design Completed
- Limited Test Cases Executed Successfully
- ISTC Prototype Installed At NTF And ARC





NTB PROGRAMS - CENTER FOR RESEARCH SUPPORT (CERES)

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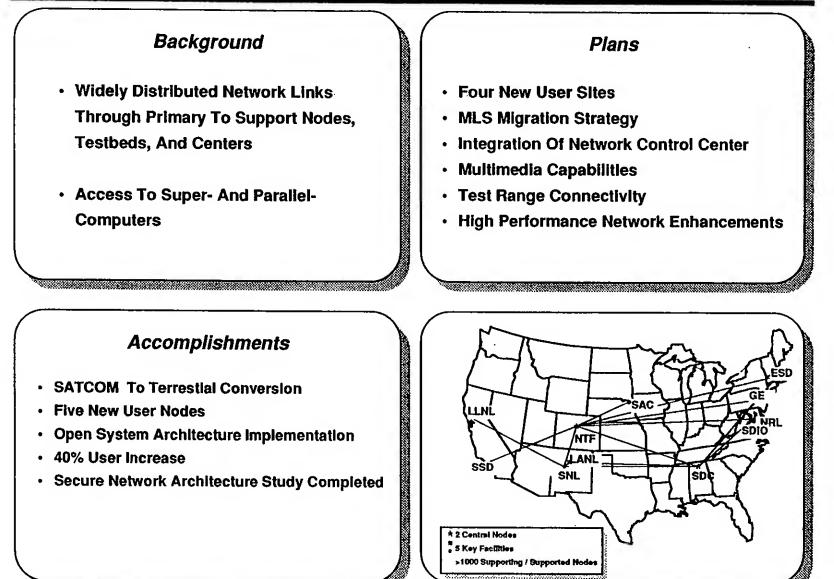
Background Plans Provides PMs With Mission And CSTC Communications **Science Operations Centers** Telemetry Processing, Phase I Links PMs With Test Ranges And **Data Repositories** Facility Configuration Accomplishments CERES I, Phase I Facility Complete BP Support Facility Design initiated AMOS (MÁU)



NTB NETWORK

-23

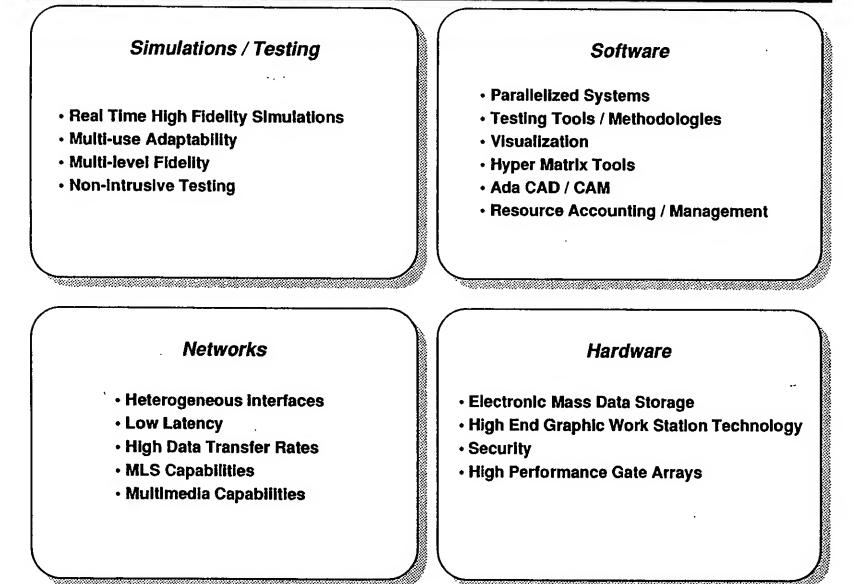






WHERE INDUSTRY CAN HELP





FROM: OMNIFAX

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TO:

JUL 26, 1989 6:36PM #212 P.23 703 614 0922

BIMULATIONS/TESTING

REAL TIME HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATIONS

Real time high fidelity simulations are essential to the conduct of human in control experiments where human responses are critical. Large scale high fidelity simulations requiring controllable, discrete events necessitates real time computer operating systems insure consistent repeatable experiments. Where specific to execution times are critical to the issues at hand, a real time operating system is needed. Many times in troubleshooting or development of a system, operation in WARP time is required. This is where you process data in faster than real time to facilitate the concentrated analysis on a specific area of the simulation or to present a quick look at the entire simulation.

MULTI-USE ADAPTABILITY

Simulations are needed that are readily adaptable to varying This is needed to provide greater efficiency in the scenarios. utilization of simulations. To meet milestone objectives requires flexible simulations that can readily be adapted to changing requirements in threat, performance, parameters or number of elements in the simulation. Ease of adaptability is key in providing an efficient simulation environment where time and cost are critical.

MULTI-LEVEL FIDELITY

Simulations that provide multi-level fidelity are key to the efficient evaluation and development of strategic software. Simulations that can provide high fidelity modeling of an SDIO component such as a missile and yet be adapted to quickly simulate the entire GPALS scenario provide a broad base of uses. This also provides consistence between different levels of simulations when the same building blocks are used where the output of the components are consistent throughout the varying levels of fidelity.

NON-INTRUSIVE TESTING

The need for non-intrusive test mechanisms and methodologies are particularly needed in the software area. As you know, it is impossible to effectively instrument software (insert "hooks") then collect and store data without perturbing the software function being tested. This is particularly true in real time functions where timing is critical. So, ideas are needed which will allow us to instrument and collect data during operations with minimal perturbation to timing and computer resources utilization (CPU time and memory).

BOFTWARE

Parallelized Systems

Recent technology advances and computational performance gains are in the area of massively paralleled processors connected together in various arrays and networks. These machines are great for some specific problems that can easily be "fitted" to their particular architecture. However, some problems require more ingenuity to partition and allocate across the parallel machine so as to take maximum advantage of its computational resources. In this area, software technology is needed to automate the process of converting those traditionally sequential functions to run in parallel.

TESTING TOOLS/METHODOLOGIES

In the past, the accepted way to test software was to test it at the unit level by inputting a "range" of data inputs, execute the unit, check the outputs for accuracy or reasonableness. The units were then integrated into larger modules and tested with this process repeated until the total system is integrated. The problem with this methodology is that the all possible data ranges could not be inputted with all possible timing sequences.

As software systems have become larger and more complex, the integration process has led to timing/synchronization problems, data delays, control/lock-up problems and untested loops.

Static and dynamic testing software and methodologies are needed to alleviate these problems.

VIBUALIZATION

The age of sophisticated graphics and visualization is here. We now need to take full advantage of this technology to present test data and results of tests and analysis in the most optimum and understandable way possible. For instance, during an interceptor flight, it would be desirable to present selected telemetered flight data and ground support instrumentation data to project management personnel in formats that could be quickly understood. These formats could be tabular, bar graphics, etc... accompanied by data driven animation models.

Visualization has come a long way, but developing and rendering color models is still a slow and tedious process.

HYPER MATRIX TOOLS

Solution of fluid flow and surface handling problems associated with high velocity flight of intercepting in the atmosphere require solutions to large matrix problems. Work is needed in the distribution of these problems across computational resources to optimize resources utilization and reduce the turnaround time for getting results.

The same multi-dimensional, large matrix problem is prevalent in high-fidelity simulation of these phenomena.

ADA CAD/CAM

Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools are needed to maintain control and traceability of software and documentation from concept through final testing and delivery. These tools are needed for requirements traceability, configuration control, interface verification, documentation generation, and control and IV & V support. Software CAD/CAM or CASE tools are required for developing simulations and models as well as weapons systems software. Technology advances in this area are critical to the success of the SDI program.

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING/MANAGEMENT

Improved, less intrusive tools are needed to collect and store information on CPU and I/O utilization for each account logged on to the computer. For security auditing purposes, information must be collected on classified files accessed and whether the files were modified.

Resource management tools are needed which automatically notify a requestor that he/she has resources scheduled. The automated management tool would then perform the required control functions to permit the user to log on to the allocated resources.

Automatic schedules/allocations should also be considered.

FROM: CMNIFAX

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NETWORKS

HETEROGENEOUS INTERFACES

Industry's expertise in network technology and implementation methodology can be used in networking our testbeds and computers at the geographically distributed as well as at the local level. to

Interfacing heterogeneous computers and networks refers kinds, different brands, different architecture machines such as VAXs and CRAYS. On the wide area or geographically distributed networks, ideas are needed in speeding up the transmission process while maintaining the ability to be highly interactive with smaller messages or data packet sizes.

Technology is needed to pass data between networks with unlike formats such as Ethernet and FDDI (Fiber-optic Digital Date Interchange).

LOW LATENCY

Latency refers to the delay between the time a message is available to be sent from its origin until it is received by the requiring function at the destination. These delays may result from the waiting at the origin until a "full" message is ready to be sent; a delay results for the actual transmission time, say from the source to a geosynchroneous satellite some 45,000 miles high in the "clark belt" and then from the satellite back to the destination somewhere on the earth. This problem is then amplified by the "handshaking" process which requires the receiver to acknowledge receipt of a message across the same transmission path before the next message Industry's ideas are needed to reduce latency and maintain acceptable bit error rate levels with minimum overhead.

HIGH DATA TRANSFER RATES

Improved capability is needed in the transfer and movement of large amounts of data between elements and within command and control centers. High transfer rates are required for both large and small packets of data. A reduction in the overhead of routing and verification is important especially with small packet sizes of The routing and verification data is often larger than the data when transmission of small packets are required. considerable variation in transfer rates between different computers due to varying methods used in preparing data for transmission across the network. Imp needed as well as overall transfer rates.

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MLS CAPABILITIES

More and more, computers and their operating systems are beginning to be certified for managing data and executing software with different classification levels (i.e. Confidential and Secret).

Now suppose we all have two or more computers, each executing programs simultaneously at the "Confidential" and "Secret" levels. Now further suppose that the "Secret" program on computer A is required to communicate or send data to the "Secret" level program on computer B. Furthermore, suppose the same requirement true for the "Confidential" level programs. The requirement now exists for a "multi-level" network. This can be accomplished now, but the process is clumsy and expensive. Work needs to be done in this area.

MULTIMEDIA CAPABILITIES

Networks must be able to support multimedia requirements. Data, voice, and visual information should share the same network to reduce the requirement for many single-use networks. To efficiently evaluate system and element performance requires the rest of multiple media forms to ensure the problem is being assessed with the optimum of information. Recent advances in fiber optics technology are beginning to provide this capability, but greater effort is needed in the interfacing and expansion of this technology.

HARDWARE

ELECTRONIC MASS DATA STORAGE

Improved technology for electronic mass storage of large amounts of data is required to support resolution of strategic defense critical issues. Data must be readily available to perform analysis and develor methods to improve system performance such as discrimination of objects in a cluttered environment. There are large volumes of data currently available and this data is growing at an ever increasing rate, yet the accessibility of this data is impeded by the lack of efficient electronic mass storage devices.

HIGH END GRAPHIC WORKSTATION TECHNOLOGY

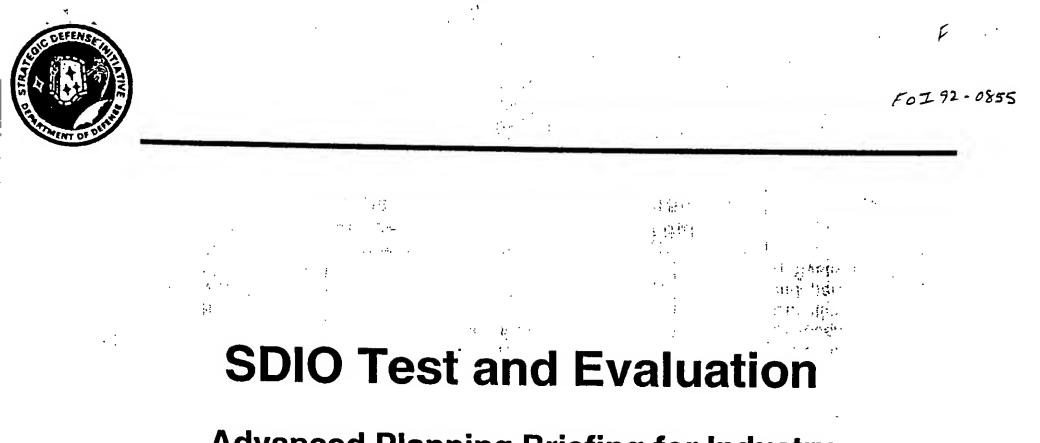
Visualization provides a tremendous advantage in the analysis of data that is critical to the success of strategic and theater defense systems. Improved workstations are required to run the sophisticated software being developed to provide visualization of the strategic defense challenges. Workstations require higher performing central processing units with large amounts of memory that are rapidly accessible. Efficient workstations are the key in reducing the development time of critical software.

SECURITY

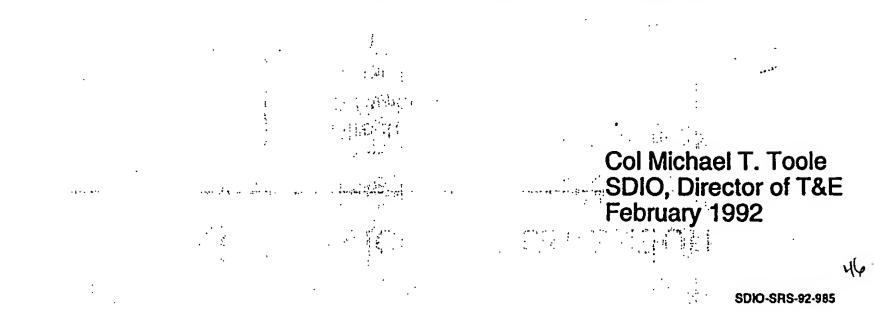
Hardware is required to meet the increasing security needs of the SDIO user community. Multi-level security systems provide for a more efficient use of assets. It also provides for a greater degree of security of data to prevent the loss of technology vital to strategic defense. Current systems that provide this capability are not state-of-the-art computers. The process to develop and validate security systems takes several years. Security systems should be developed as an integral part of the system that meets NSA requirements and must be rapidly verifiable.

HIGH PERFORMANCE GATE ARRAYS

Improved high performance gate arrays or other circuit technologies which can be quickly adapted to high performance, highly specialized designs such as special interfaces or test/test control devices for signal and data processing. Higher performance gate arrays will improve the access and exchange of data required to meet SDIO element and command center requirements. Improve access between system components is critical to meet the throughput requirements for real time system components.

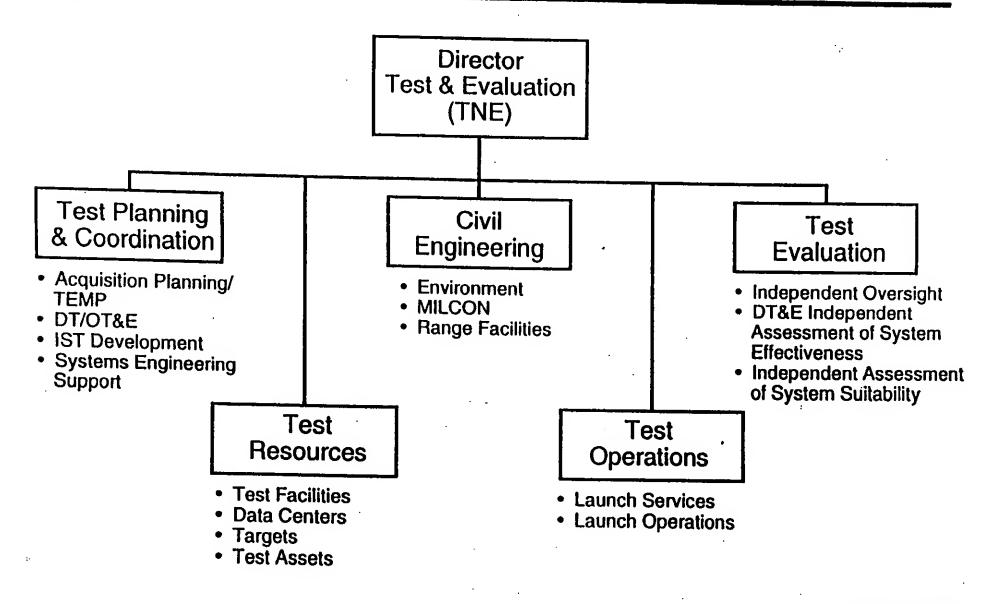


Advanced Planning Briefing for Industry





TNE Service Organization





SDI Test and Evaluation Role

- □ Conduct Objective Test and Evaluation.
- Provide Accurate, Timely Information on Test Activities.
- Support National and Programmatic Decision Makers.
- Through:

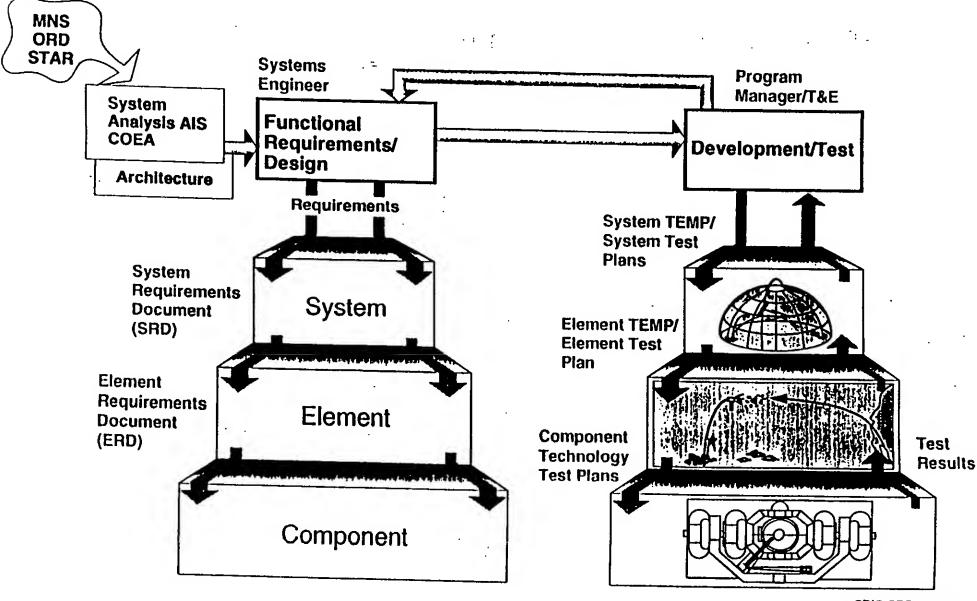


- Coordinated Test Planning;
- Efficient Test Resource Management;
- Comprehensive Civil Engineering Support (MILCON, Environmental, Site Activation);
- Responsive Test Operations Services;
- □ Independent Evaluation.



Planning Process

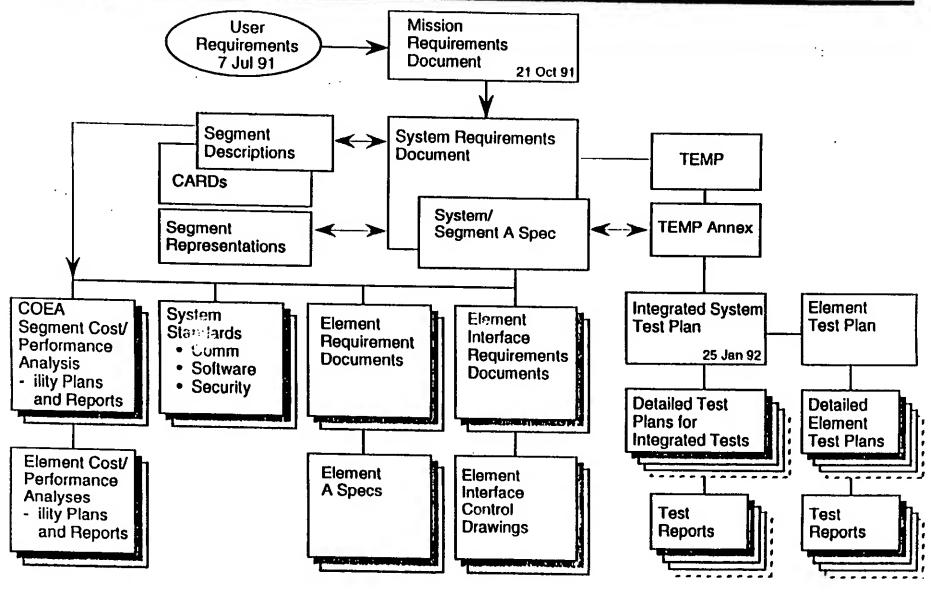
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SDIO-SRS-92-985



Definition and Control of GPALS Segment Design Baseline

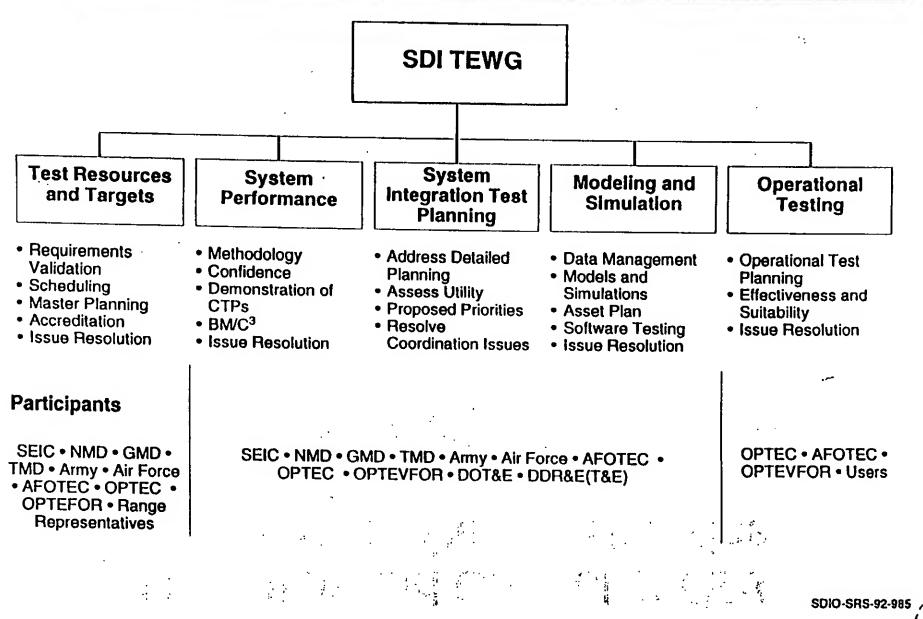


SDIO-SRS-92-985



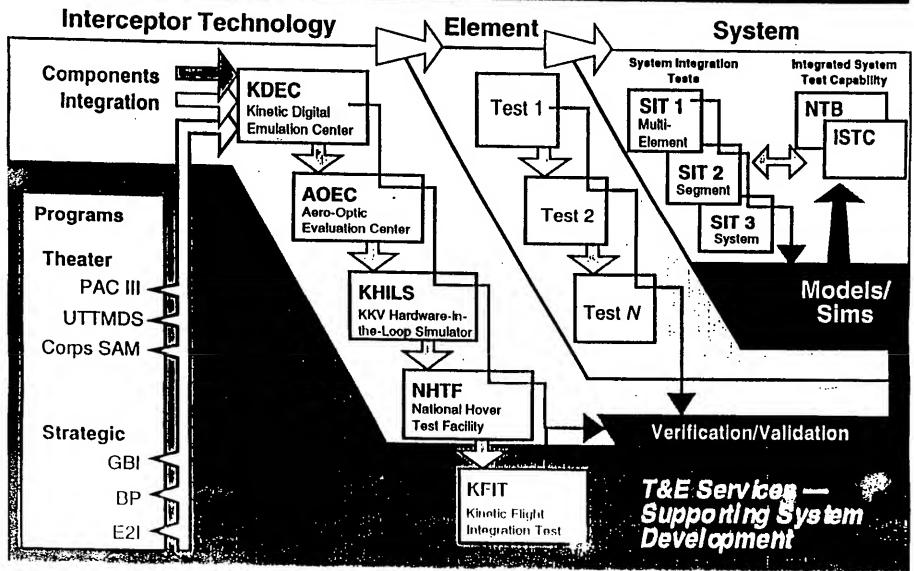
SDI TEWG Subcommittees

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Sample Test Process

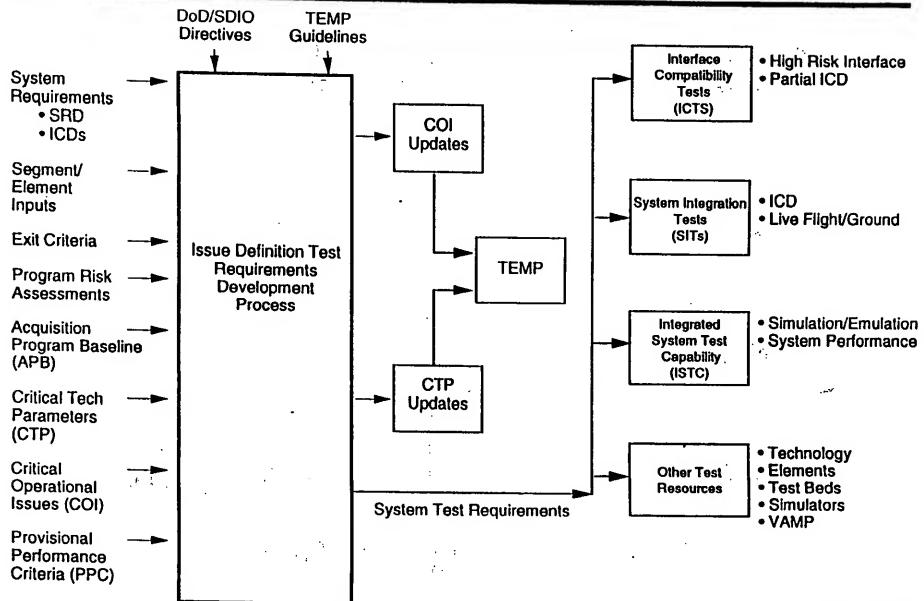


SDIO-SRS-91-506/12 Jul 91



Test Requirements Development/Allocation

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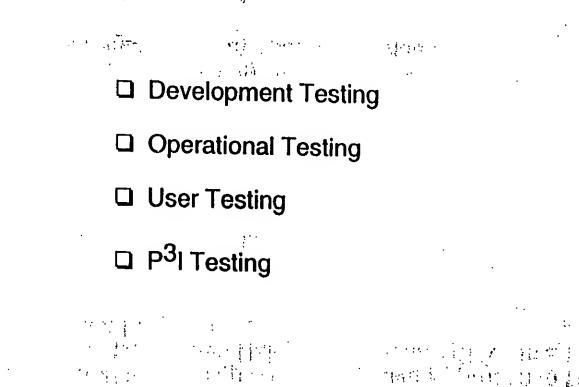


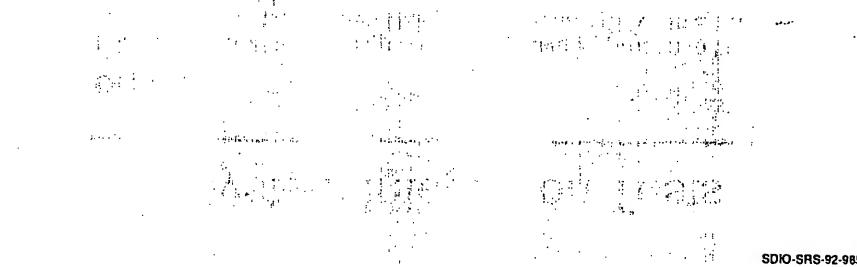
SDIO-SRS-92-985

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System Test Concept Supports







System Integration Tests

Objective

Initiate an Effort to Develop a Cost Effective Approach to Resolve System Integration Issues Using SITs and the ISTC as a Part of an Overall Test Program.

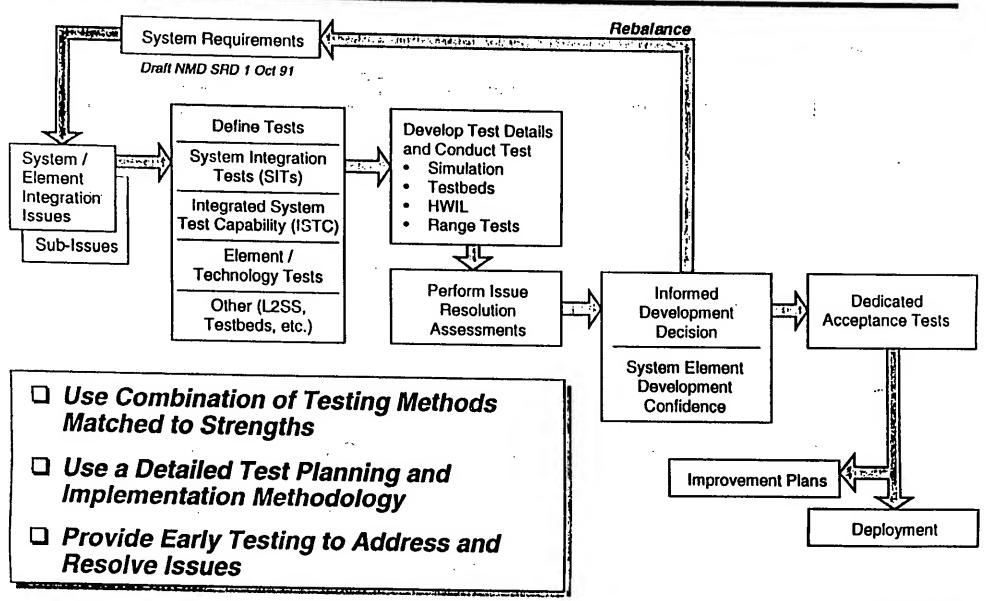
Approach

□ Force Requirements Flow Down

- Define Performance Envelopes
- Identify Critical Issues
- Map Issues to Test Requirements
- Develop Integrated Testing Strategy
 - Identify Live Testing Requirements
 - Coordinate System Testing Activities
- Determine Executive Agent(s)
 - Planning/Execution/Evaluation
- Use Proven Experience and Resources



Approach to Design of System Integrated Tests





Current Status

- 5

Requirement Requiring Ref				Traceability	Critical Issues That Can be Tested					
	Req #	MOP(s) #	MOP Req #	СТР	Deco	omposed CTP	MOP	Units		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.1.2	R 1	1	1	Batte Management		pt Success				
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.6	R 2	2, 3	2, 2.5	Surveillance		Point Prediction	1	590		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.b	R 3	4, 5	3	Surveillance		llance Tasking Response	2, 3	km, sec		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.2.5	84	6	4	Communications			4, 5	59C, 59C		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.2.5	R 5	7	5	Battle Management		ing Capability	6	800		
SRD 3.2.1.2.1	R 6	8	6	Battle Management		aneous Engagement combination	7	890		
SRD 3.2.1.1.2.1	R7	9	7	Human-In-Control	+		8	Sec		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1	RB	10	8	Surveillance		Decision Support	9	890		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.1.2	R 9	11	9	Battle Management		lance Tasking Plans	10	50C		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.1.2	R 10	12	10	Battle Management	KIII Dat		11	SOC		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.1.2	R 11	13	11		True R	•	12			
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.1.3	R 12	14	12	Battle Management	False F	-	13	—		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.2.2.1.1.c	R 13	15	13	Battle Management Kill Effectiveness		Dut Zone	14	Bec		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3	R 14	16	14			n Tasking Plans	15			
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.1	R 15	17	15	KIII Effectiveness	1	im Engagement	16	—		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.2	R 16	18	16	Battle Management		ptor Select	17	50C		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.2.b	R 17	19	17	KIII Effectiveness		Authorization	18			
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.3.3.a	R 18	20	18	Communications		t Report	19	SOC		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.2.b	R 19	21, 22	19, 19.5	Kill Effectiveness	1	eness Value	20			
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.4.b	R 20	23		Surveillance		e Search	21,22	km, km/se		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.4.c	R 21	24	20, 20.5, 20.6	Battle Management		e Commit Target Accuracy	23	meters		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.4.d	R 22	25	21, 21.5	Battle Management	Final U	plink Target Accuracy-Passive	24	meters		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.1.4.9	R 23	26	22, 22.5	Kill Effectiveness		n of Object, Endgame-Passive	25	meters		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.2.2.b	R 24	27, 28	23	Surveillance		tercept Passive Track	26	890		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.2.4.b	R 25	29	24, 24.5	Surveillance	Active S		27, 28	km, km/se		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.2.4.c	R 26	30	25, 25.5, 25.6	Battle Management		Commit Target Accuracy	29	meters		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.2.4.d	R 27	30	26, 26.5	Battle Management	Final U	plink Target Accuracy-Active	30	meters		
SRD 3.2.1.1.3.1.2.4.0	R 28	•••	27, 27.5	Kill Effectiveness	Position	of Object, Endgame-Active	31	meters		
	n 20	32	28	Surveillance		ercept Active Track	32	Sec		



SIT Planning Matrix

5.8

				Involv	ed Eleme	ents			7.	7	11
Opportunity	Prop. SIT No.	C7	u _{GBR}	e.	IS GBI		MS OF	. 63	cheduled IST		alge F Remarks
1		Surr Funct	KREMS	AMOS AST	ERIS FTV 2	×		2/92		1	Sensor Weapon Handover KREMS-Lmtd GBR Functionality
2		Surr Funct	KREMS	(EDX) AMOS 'AST	ERIS FTV-4	. ×	(MSX)	2/93		1	Acquire, Track, Dlsc., Engage. KREMS-Lmtd GBR Functionality (EDX, MSX if Available)
3		Bld #2	GBR	1 GSTS	1 GBI	×		1/95	12 Node	1	Sensor Handover; GBI not Integrate (Data Merge Post Test)
4		Bld #2	GBR	1 GSTS	1 GBI	×	(1 BE)	3/95	12 / 38 Node	1	Full 1 on 1 Engagement with C2E (Bld #2)
5		Bld #3	GBR	2 GSTS	2 GBI	×	(1 BE)	1/96	38 Node	1	Full 2 on 1 Engagement with C2E (Bkd #3); Tactical H/W
6		81d #3	GBR	2 GSTS	Multiple GBI	×	(1 BE)	2/96	· 38 / 100 Node	2	Full 4 on 2 Engagement with C2E (Bld #3); Tactical H/W; S/W
7		Bid #3	GBR	2 GSTS	Multiple GBI	×	(1 BE)	4/96	38 / 100 Node	2	Dedicated OT (4 on 2)
					Signif Resou		• 1 GB • 15 G • 9 Tar	BI			System at KMR / - S/W, Needed 4Q95, or very early 96

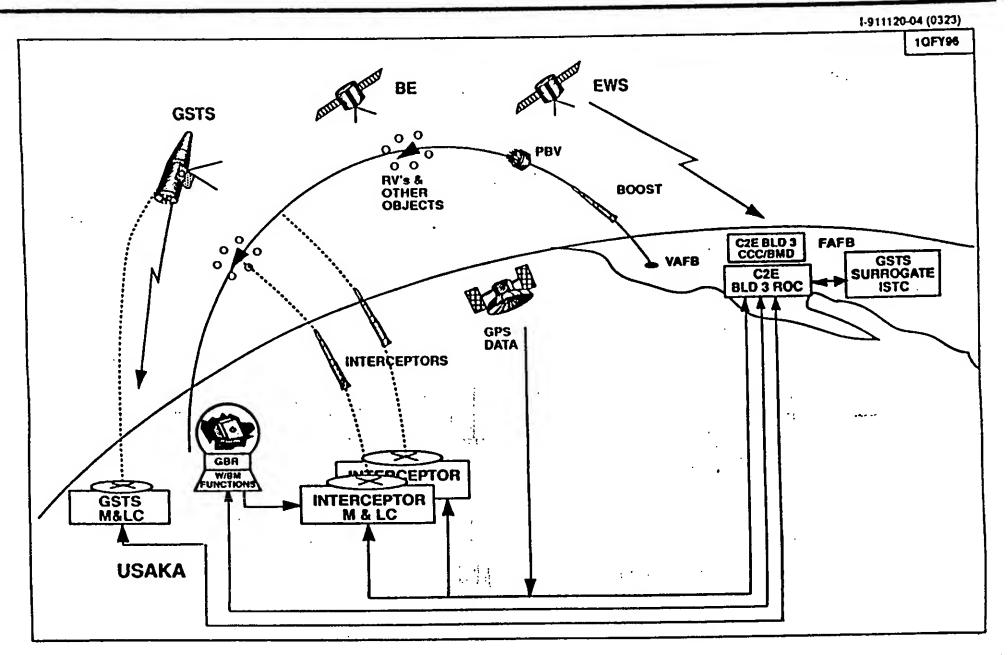


SIT Planning Matrix

5.3

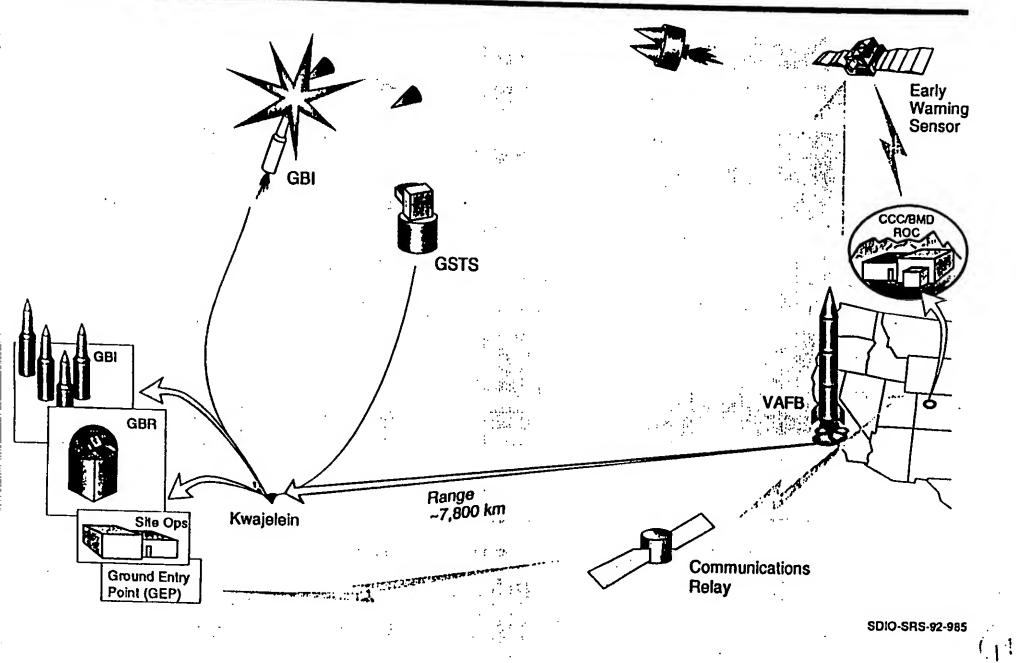
				involv	ed Eleme	ents			7.	7	77
Opportunity	Prop. SIT No.	675	u _{GBP}	GE	IS GBI		MS BE		theduled IST		argets Remarks
1		Surr Funct	KREMS	AMOS AST	ERIS FTV 2	×		2/92		1	Sensor Weapon Handover KREMS-Lmtd GBR Functionality
2		Surr Funct	KREMS	(EDX) AMOS 'AST	ERIS FTV-4	_ ×	(MSX)	2/93		1	Acquire, Track, Disc., Engage. KREMS-Lmtd GBR Functionality (EDX, MSX if Available)
3		Bld #2	GBR	1 GSTS	1 GBI	×		1/95	12 Node	1	Sensor Handover, GBI not Integrated (Data Merge Post Test)
4		Bld #2	GBR	1 GSTS	1 GBI	X	(1 BE)	3/95	12 / 38 Node	1	Full 1 on 1 Engagement with C2E (Bld #2)
5		Bld #3	GBR	2 GSTS	2 GBI	×	(1 BE)	1/96	38 Node	1	Full 2 on 1 Engagement with C2E (Bld #3); Tactical H/W
6		81d #3	GBR	2 GSTS	Multiple GBI	×	(1 BE)	2/96	· 38 / 100 Node	2	Full 4 on 2 Engagement with C2E (Bld #3); Tactical H/W; S/W
7		Bld #3	. GBR	2 GSTS	Muttipie GBI	×	(1 BE)	4/96	38 / 100 Node	2	Dedicated OT (4 on 2)
					Significant • 1 Gl Resources • 15 G • 9 Ta			5 GBI • Tactical Launch S			System at KMR - S/W, Needed 4Q95, or very early 96.

SIT 5, SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION RANGE TEST (2 ON 1)





NMD Test Scenario





Preliminary Mapping of 28 "Testable Requirements" Traced to SITs

NMD Issue Categories & CTPs	Req't No.	1 2/92	2 2/93	3 1/95	4 3/95	5	6	7	
SURVEILLANCE			200	1195	3/95	1/96	2/96	4/96	
Impact Point Prediction	2	49 DEFERRENT	म के लग रहे हैं।						
Surveillance Tasking Response	3	1.5.0 2000 506.8 (7)	1 4 10 10 100 5		1	Maria a constant			PTT No(
Surveillance Tasking Plans	8	No. Cal 26276an	and that man				1	· ···	No/
Passive Search	19					ور به ملحه مر	· · · · · · ·		Limited
Post-Intercept Passive Track	23	PERFORMENTS	ALC: STRAT						Releva
Active Search	24		1.11. 11. 1. 10	6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BI day diff - symbol is a fa				Dala
Post-Intercept Active Track	28		I <u></u>	Logic good	te de net suite in en		······································	n en sen sen sen sen sen sen sen sen sen	
BATTLE MANAGEMENT Intercept Success	1	I							Data to
Simultaneous Engrgement	5				and a state of	ل ، ا ، ، ا			Assess
Data Combination	6	TOTAL VI INPLACE	The Property of the state			1 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979 - 1979	والمراجع المراجع والمراجع		Require
Kill Date Rate	9	ef#0741353553	http:// 1481. 12191			• • • • • • • • • • •		;	ent
True Report	10	124 States Daily State	for succession	_		Luent	Балық солыстан.		Data to
False Report	11		·	r Bergensen an er sen ander an Bergensen an er sen ander an	مربعة مقاله والانيا ومعيا			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Quality
Keepout Zone	12			1	······································			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Spec/
Interceptor Select	15	** 5946A 6 148	an an anna ann				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	CTPs
Passive Commit Target Accuracy	20	10(0364 000						····	
Final Uplink Target Accuracy-Passive	20				la				
Active Commit Terget Accuracy	25	PHRAMAR SITE			fared strength at the				
Final Uplink Target Accuracy-Active	25	PERTENTION OF	State of the last	La colonia de la colonia de	المربية بالمستراب والمستر		الي من		
COMMUNICATIONS	20	TALENT OF T	an she as is the		an and a set the second of				
Reporting Center	4	14 Mar 1947 1							
Receipt Report					sanda bila sa antin a ta a provinsi personana pe personana personana p	a a fairt a sha	المريد مرديم ومريم مريا	1	
KILL EFFECTIVENESS	1	- 1943	L	Pris in a Ma	L. Markinson				
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Minimum Engagement	14	1.	<u>.</u>						
System Authorization Effectiveness Value	16	1941-1985, 1997, 19				L'ST I I	می است این		
	18	14244-042-04-0-0				fignesi in the second			
Position of Object, Endgame-Passive Position of Object, Endgame-Active	22	R. P	n e lega de la Pere		tions that is			ودائد الدراج المارية. فطلقسما فملاهم الدرسا	
	27	3 34 Statistics			No. No. 1	The state of the second s			
HUMAN IN CONTROL									
Threat Decision Support	1.7	Pithing-dering	16 (20) - 18 C			L	L. Servicibied	critia -	



Integrated System Test Capability

Objective

- Develop a Real-Time, HWIL Testing Capability To Conduct Statistically Significant Iterations for Integrated System Performance Assessment
- Provide the Ability to Extend the Test Envelope to Include Stressing Environments and Fully Representative System Operation

Approach

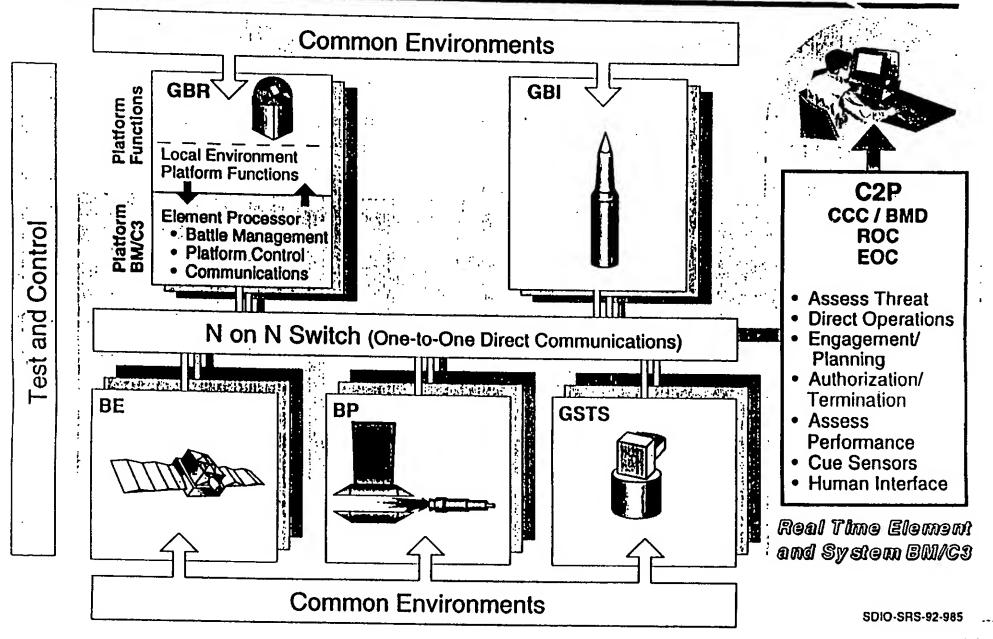
- Design the Tool to be a Valid Representation of the Full GPALS
 - Model Each Element Platform Independently in HW and SW
 - Incorporate Actual Element Hardware and Software
- Develop the ISTC to Support Engineering Integration, Operational Testing, and User Training
- Include DT and OT Representation in Development Process to Ensure ISTC Validation and Accreditation

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ISTC Architecture

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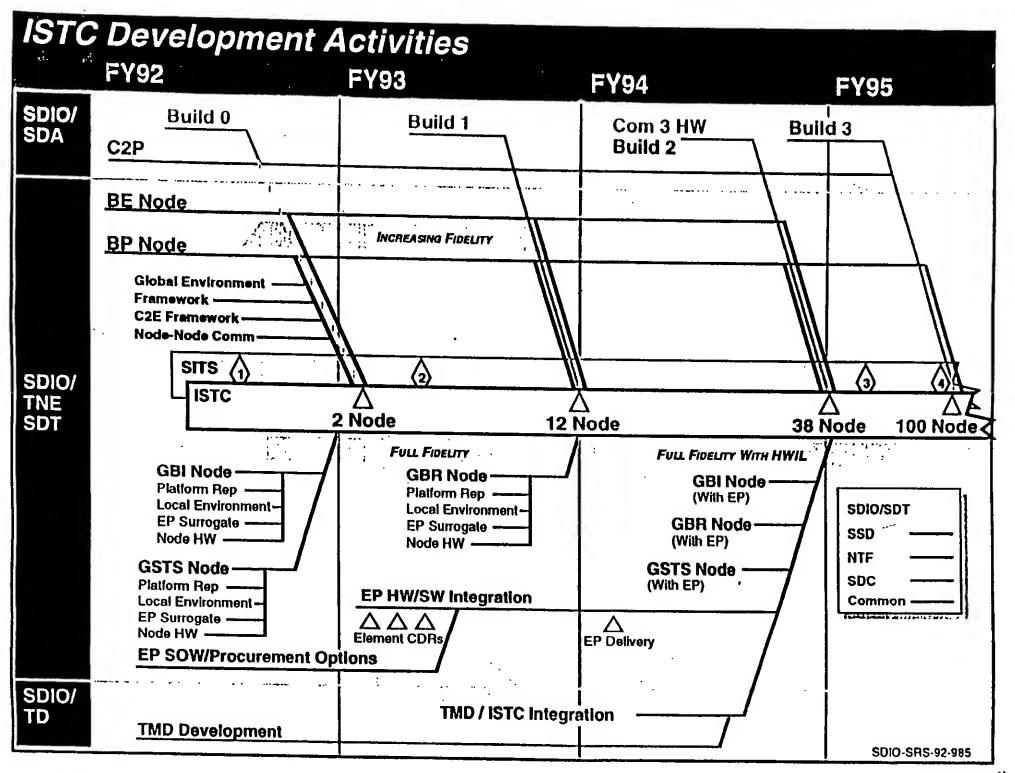


Integrated System Test Capability

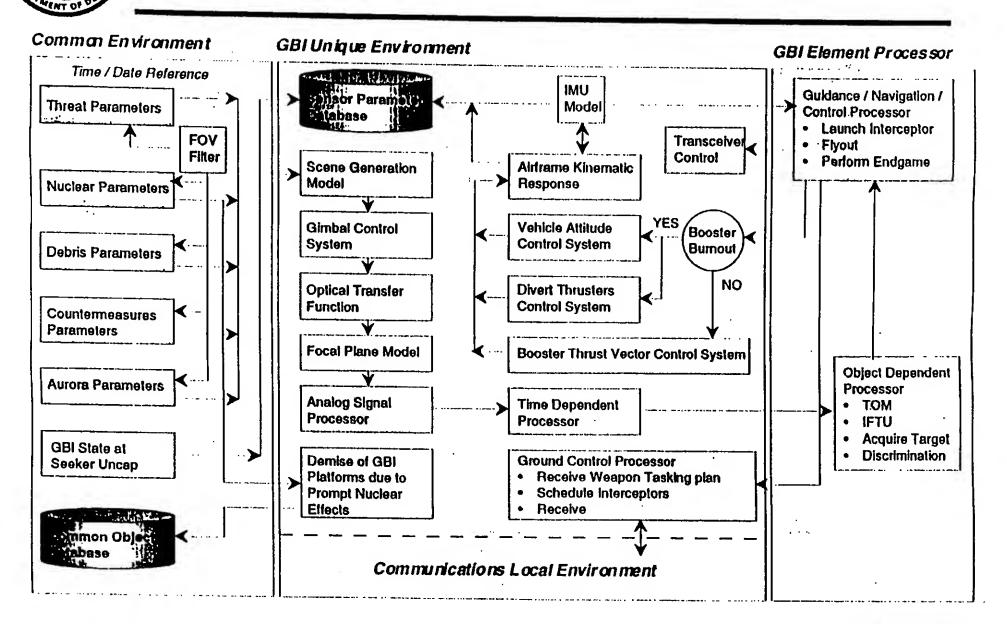
Provide Engineering Integration Between Elements
 Algorithms

- ICD Testing/Demonstration
- Predict Performance of USAKA System Integration Tests
- Validate System and Segment Performance
- Provide Operational Test Resource
- Provide User Training Resource





GBI Functional Flow

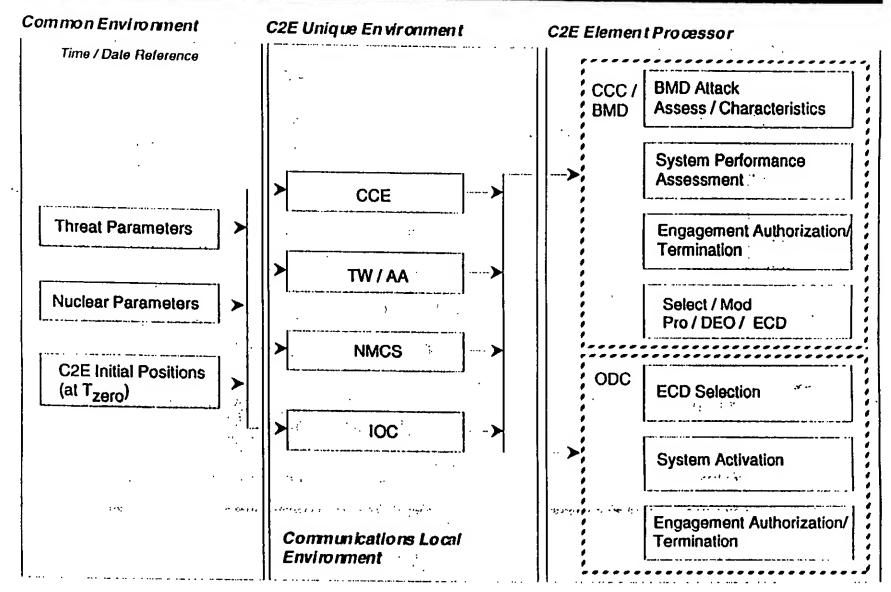


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C2E Functional Flow

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ISTC Planning Matrix

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ISTC			nvolve	ment El	ements						
Config	C2E	GBR	GSTS	GBI	COM3 HW	BE	BP	Sched.	ISTC	Targets	Remarks
0	Build 0		LE	PL Rep LE EP Sur				1/93	2 Node		 Global Environment Framework C2E Framework
1	Build 1	LE EP Sur	LE EP Sur	PL Rep LE EP Sur	,			1/94	12 Node		 Available for GPALS Utilization Use for SIT 3 Prediction
2	Build 2	PL Rep LE EP	PL Rep LE EP	PL Rep LE EP	X	PL Rep LE EP		1/95	38 Node		Use as NMD System Performance Tool Following SIT 3
3	Build 3							1/96	38 Node		Use as GPALS System Performance Tool Allocate
4	Build 3							1/97	XXX Node		38 Node Tool to GPALS SIT Predictions
5	Build 4										
TBD		-							•		
PL Rep = LE = Loce EP = Elen	at Environ		ation								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

EP = Element Processor

Sur = Surrogate



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Element Impacts From System Testing

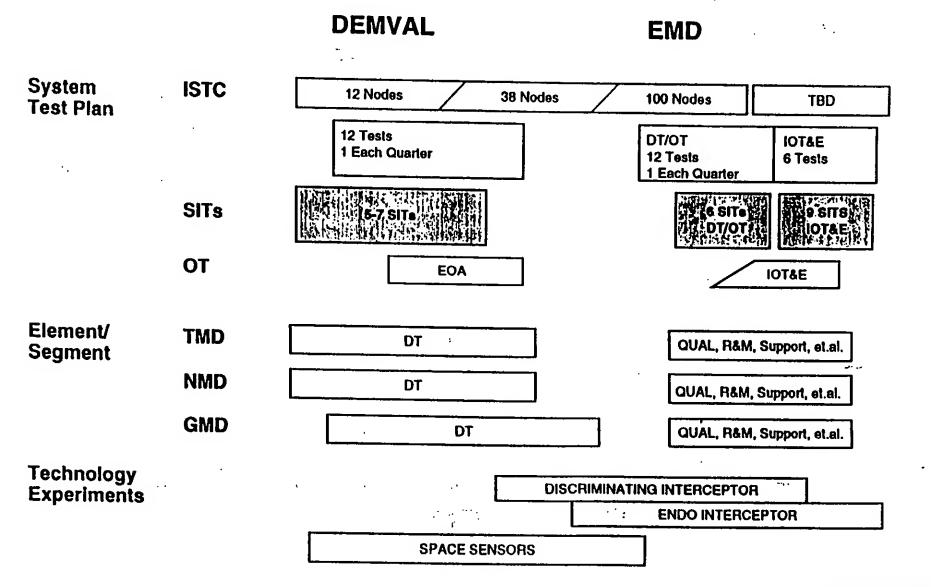
ICTs	Elements Required to Provide Windows of Opportunity in Their Test Schedules for Interface Testing with Other Elements of Critical Interface Functions / Requirements
SITs	 Elements Required to Supply Test Articles in Sufficient Number to Meet Schedules for SIT Testing. Test Articles Will be Functionally Complete "Platforms", e.g., A GBI, a GSTS, etc.
ISTC	 Elements Required to Supply Test Articles in Sufficient Number to Meet Schedules for ISTC Testing. Test Articles Will be Functionally Complete "Processors" with Hardware and Software, e.g., a GSTS "Object Dependent Processor", a GBI "Guidance / Navigation Control Processor", etc.

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System CARD SITs and ISTC Phasing

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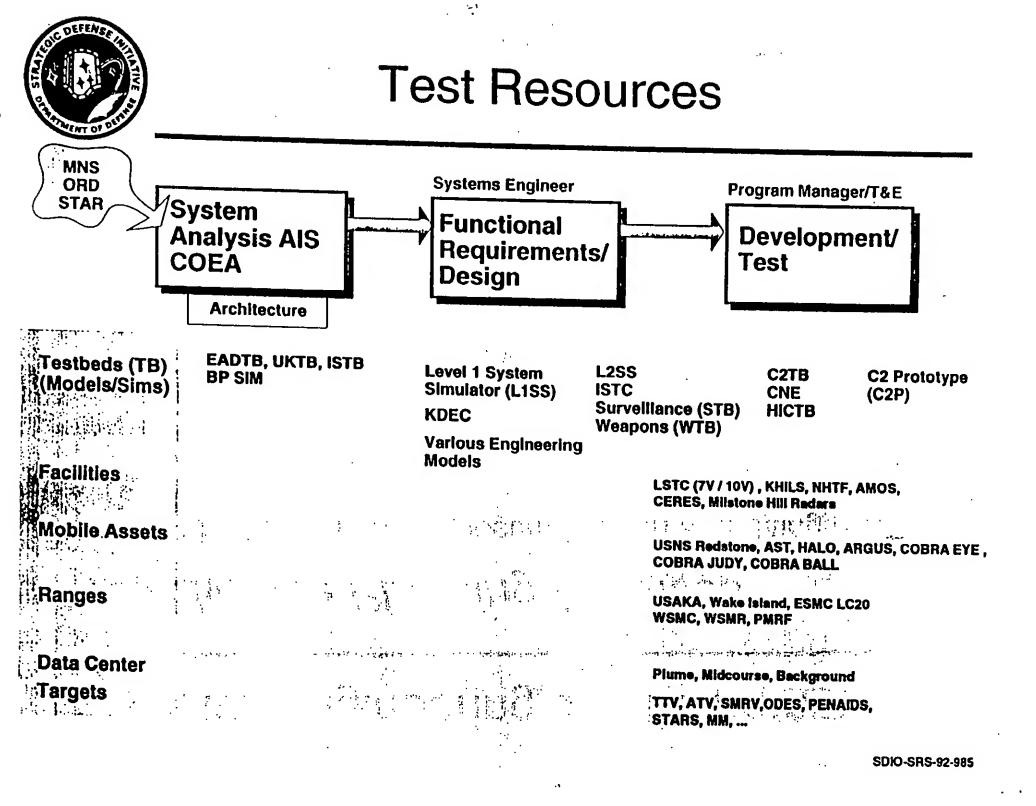


T&E Resources Policy



- Use Existing Test Resources Where Possible
- Before Initiating New Resources, Coordinate with T&E
- Consolidate Existing Resources







Civil Engineering and Environmental

Advance Planning Activities

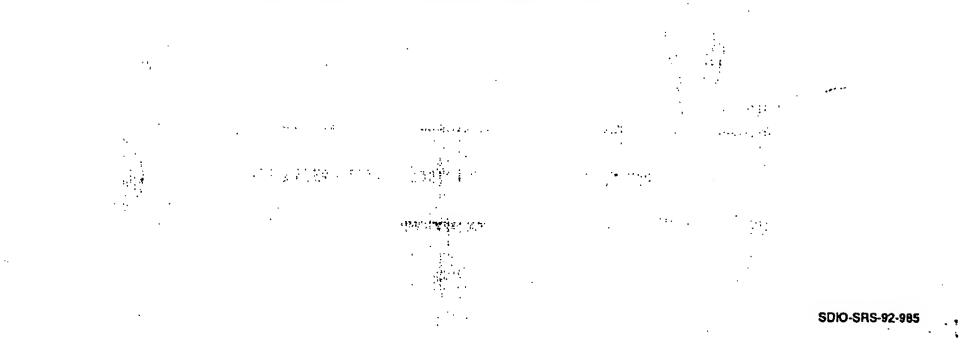
- Environmental Documentation and Siting Analysis
- Real Property Engineering Studies
- Facility Design Requirement Definition
- Geologic and Topographic Surveys
- Site Activation Facilities
- Facility Refurbishment
- Construction Contracts Anticipated in FY93

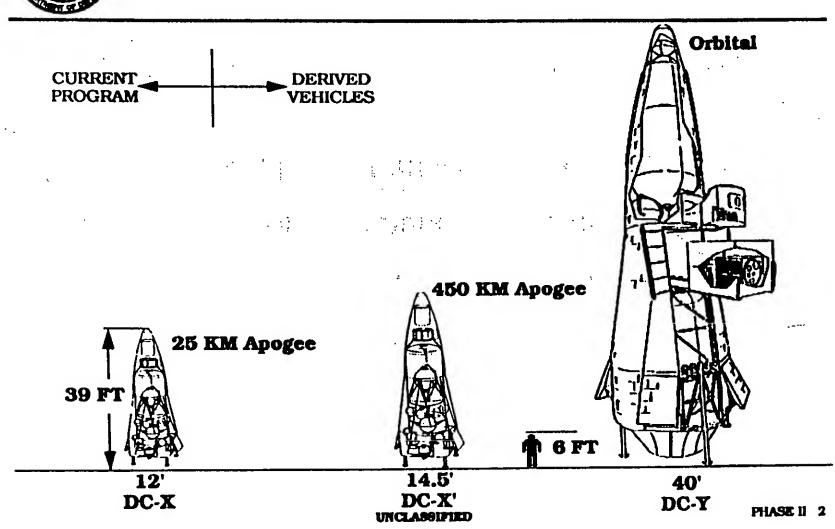




Test Operations

- □ FY93 Procurement
- □ Full and Open Competition
- Suborbital Launch Services for FY94-97
- Number of Launches TBD



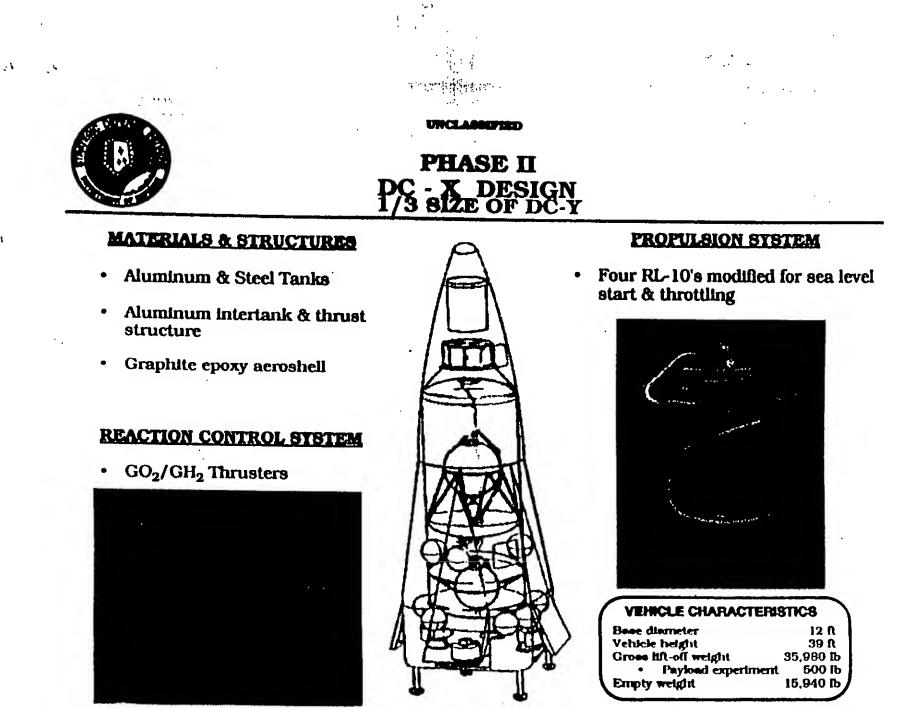


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SCHEDULE

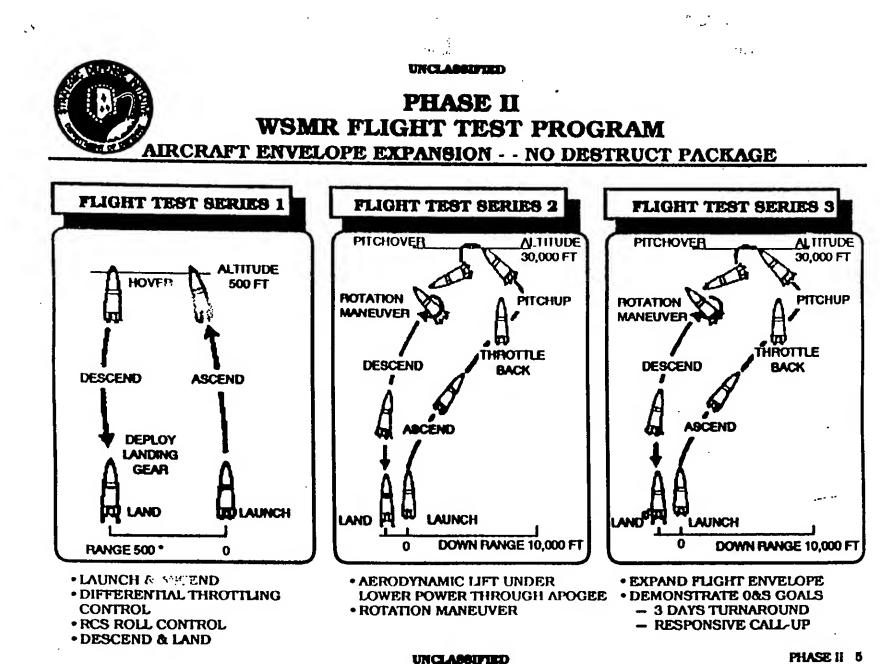
INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

FISCAL YEAR	90	91	92	93	94	96	96	97	98	99	00
Phase I Concept Exploration	Design Selection		Final Reviews		\$15M	4-WA1	7 AIRFI	RAME C	ompet	TTION	
Phase II Prototype Design & Flight Demonstration		RFTA		FDR	DC-Y P			\$60M			
Phase III Experimental Prototype					TTIES		Flight	SSTO	•		
Phase IV Operational System	1100]					

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PHASE II 6

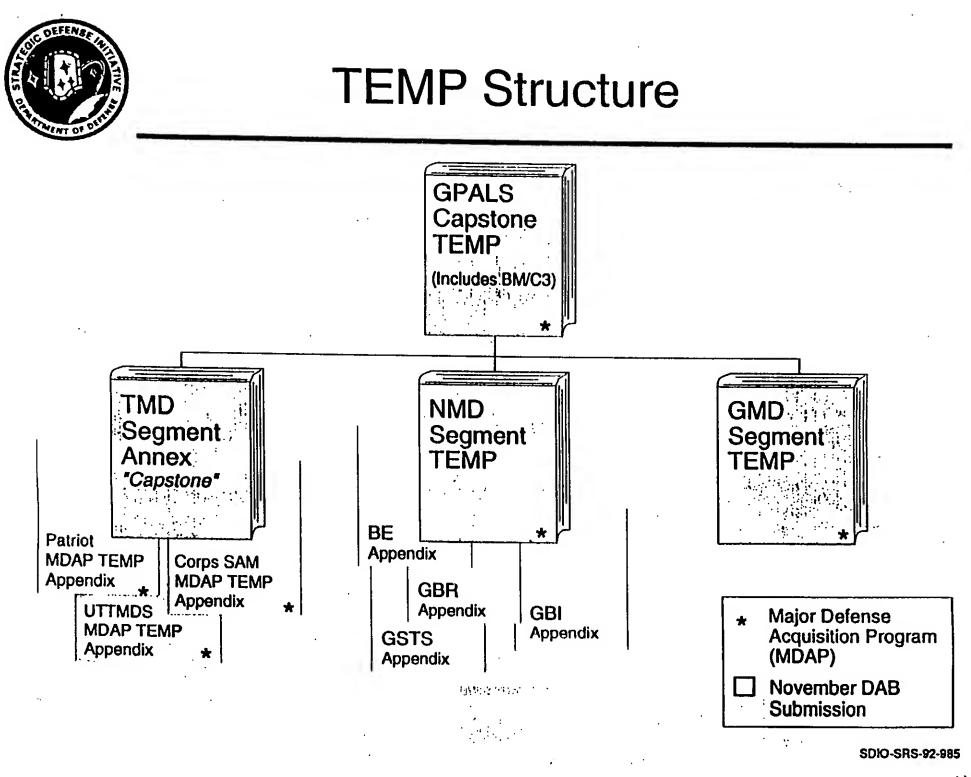


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PHASE II 5

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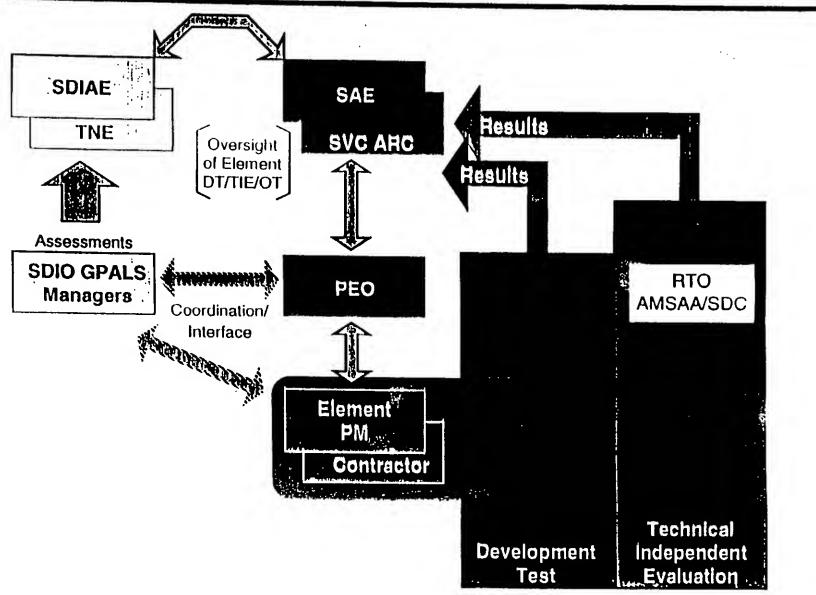




Element T&E

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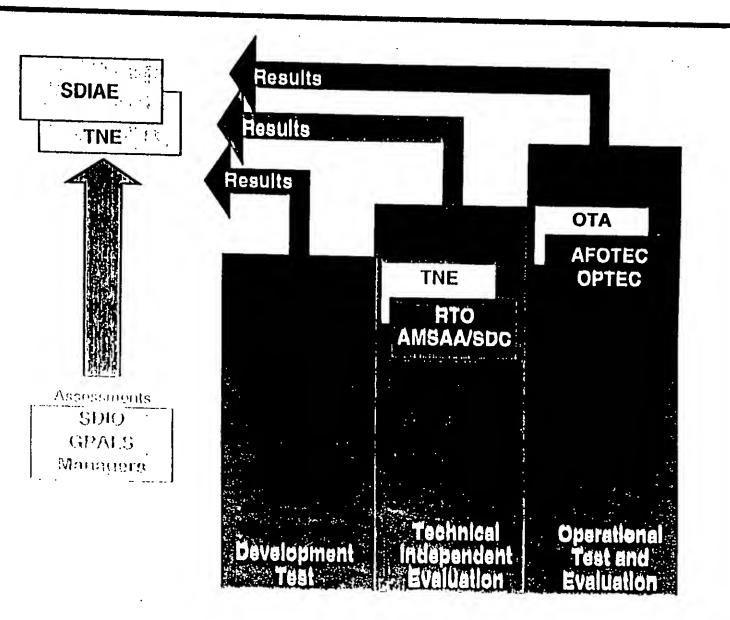
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System / MDAP T&E

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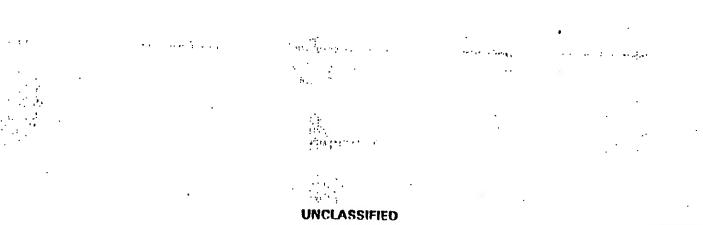


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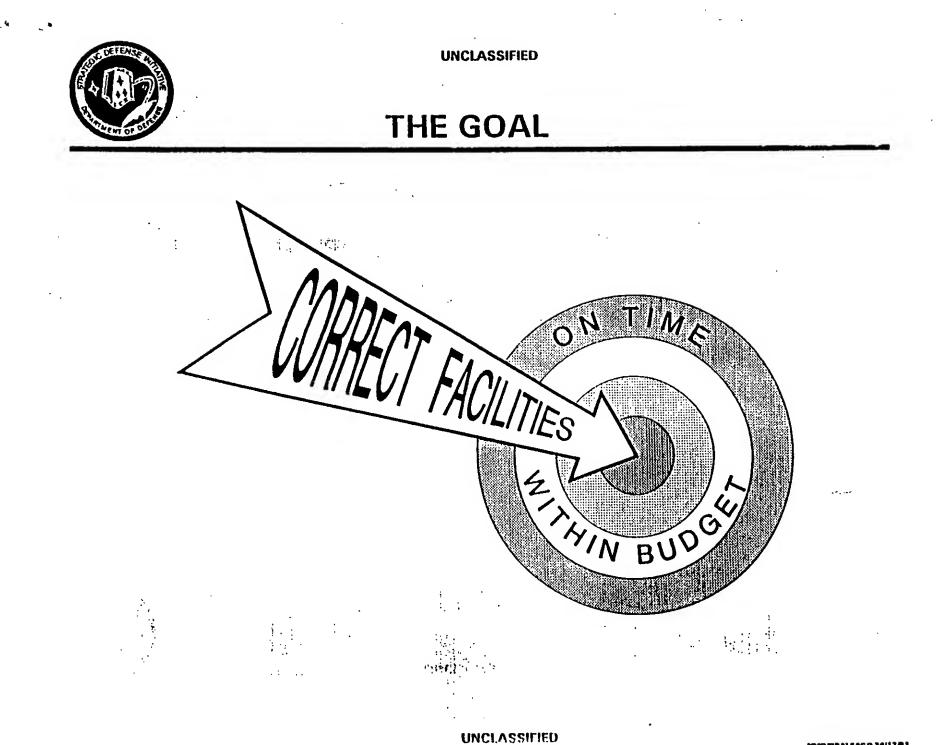
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OUTLINE

- □ The Goal
- □ Lessons Learned
- □ The Military Construction Process
- NMD Facility Acquisition Timelines
- □ Summary



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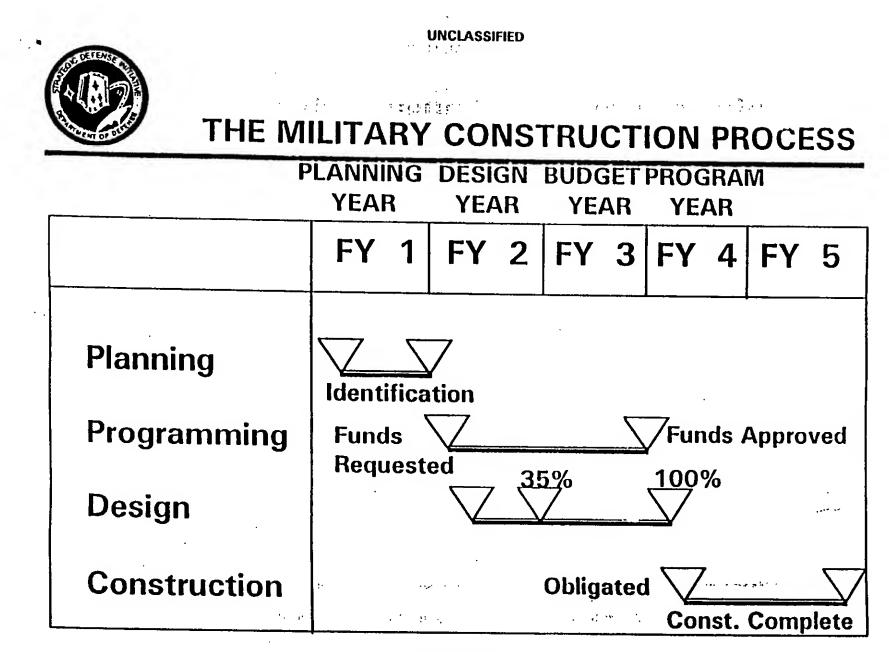


LESSONS LEARNED

Establish Clear Lines of Authority and Responsibility Fast Track Decisions

Maintain Strong Executive Agent Control Identify Requirements Upfront Specify Realistic Facility Standards Actively Direct the Configuration Change Order Process Ensure System & Facility Contractor Communications

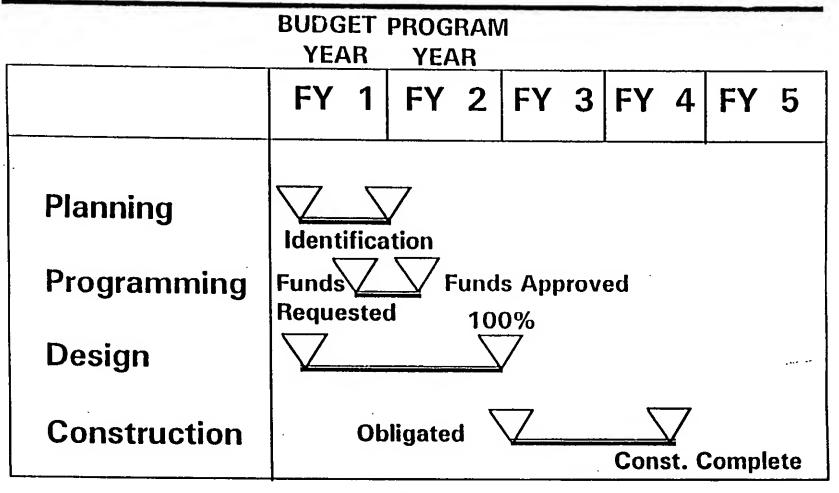
- Make Civil Engineering Part of the "Acquisition Team" A/E Designer and Element System Contractor Partnership Get User Involved Early and Keep Him Involved
- Keep NEPA Requirements and Timeliness Upfront



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THE RDT&E CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



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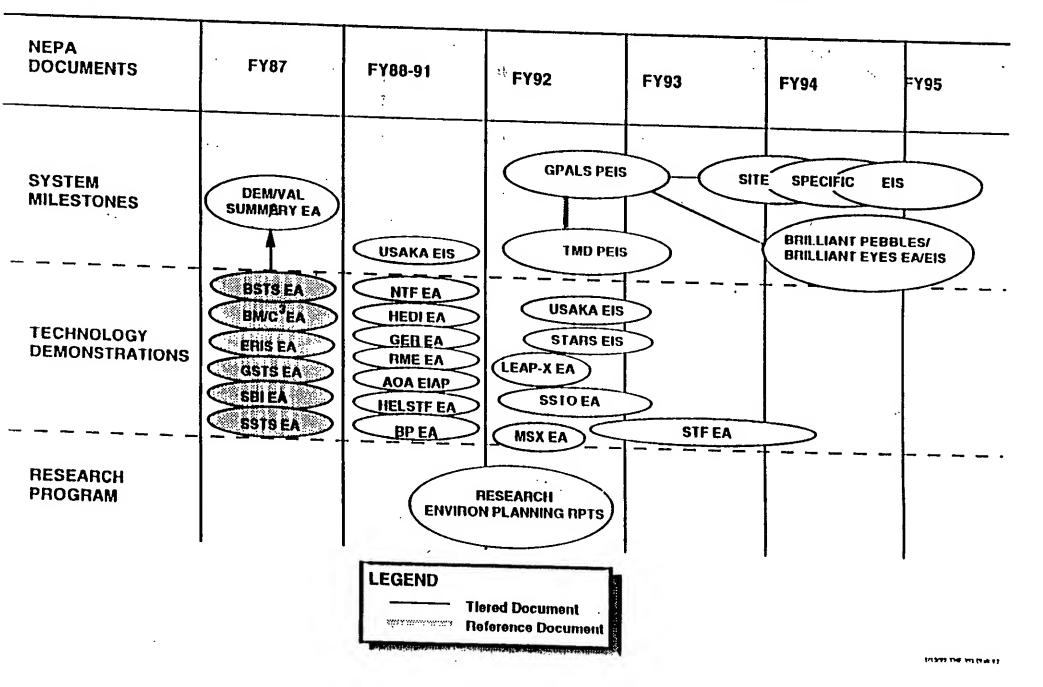
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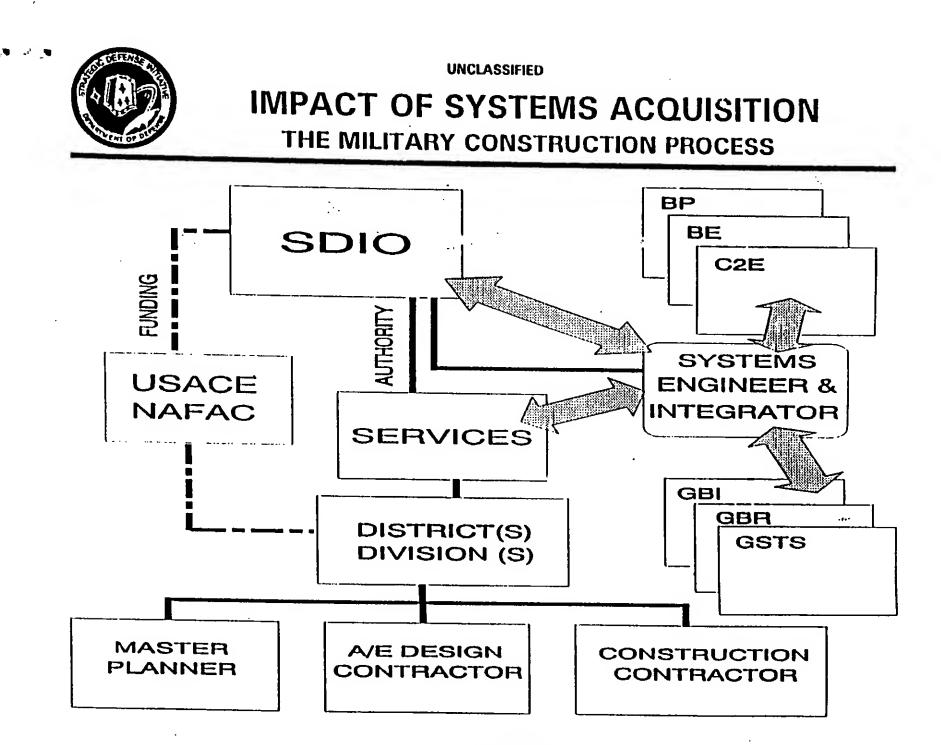
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SDIO NEPA COMPLIANCE STRATEGY

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THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROCESS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- □ Congress
 - **Provides Funds**
- □ SDIO (Exective Agent)
 - Executes PPBS Process
 - **Ensures NEPA Compliance**
 - **Issues Authority & Funding to Executing Agents**
 - **Provides Congressional Interface**
 - Directs SE & I Process
 - **Provides Executive Oversight**



6-6 -5

THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROCESS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CON'T)

□ Services (Executing Agent)

Establishes Site Specific Facilities Requirements

Assigned as Design/Construction Manager

Executes the Site Specific NEPA Process

Design/Construction Agent (USACOE, NAVFAC)

Executes Design/Construction Activity

Oversees Design/Construction Contractors

Installation Commander/System User

Establishes User Requirements

Accepts, Operates and Maintains Facilities and Systems

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THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROCESS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CON'T)

□ Services (Executing Agent)

Establishes Site Specific Facilities Requirements

Assigned as Design/Construction Manager

Executes the Site Specific NEPA Process

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Executes Design/Construction Activity

Oversees Design/Construction Contractors

□ Installation Commander/System User

Establishes User Requirements

Accepts, Operates and Maintains Facilities and Systems

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE FOI92-0855

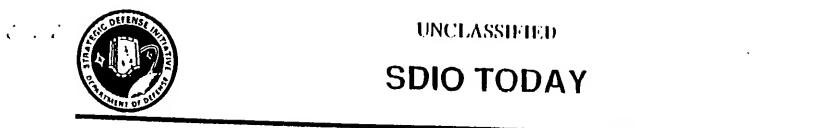
Strategic Defense In The 1990's

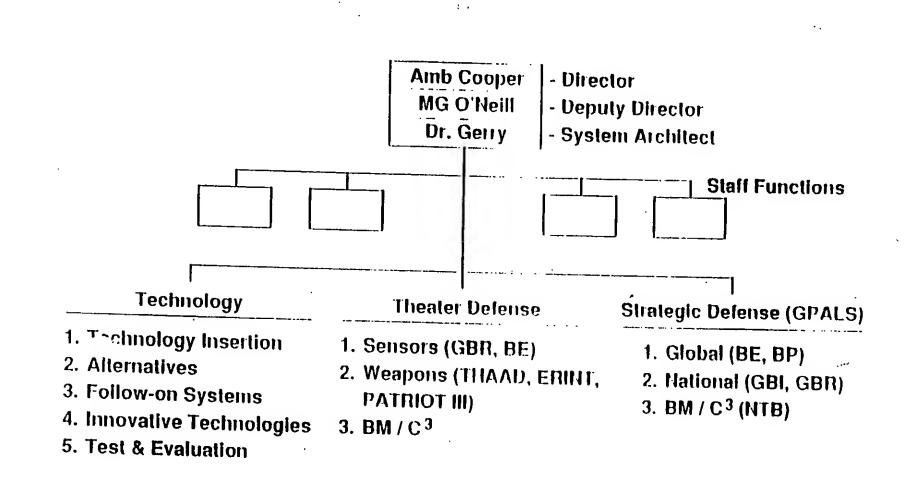
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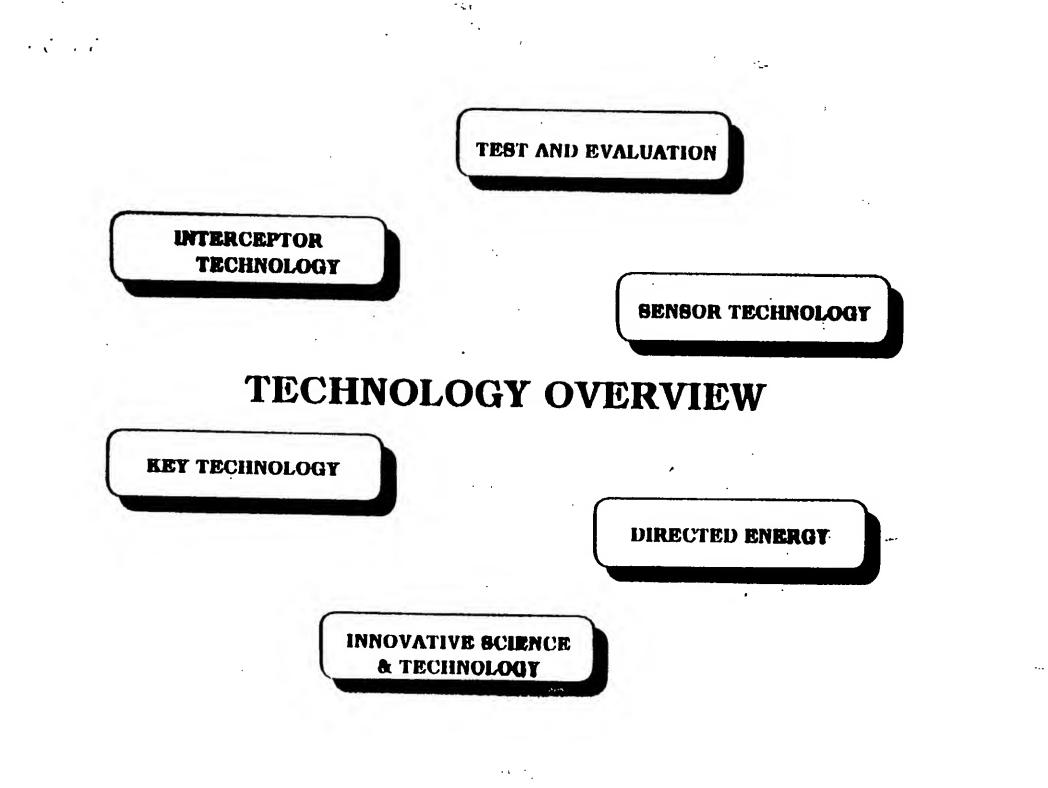
Col Simon P. (Pete) Worden, USAF **Deputy For Technology** Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

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TECHNOLOGY INSERTION

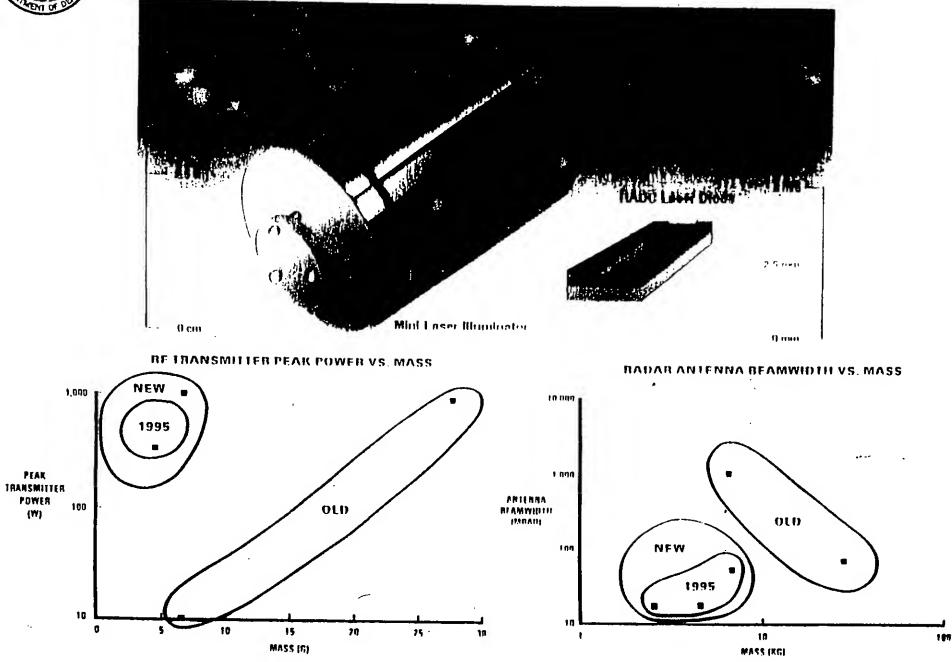
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ACTIVE SEEKERS COMPONENTS

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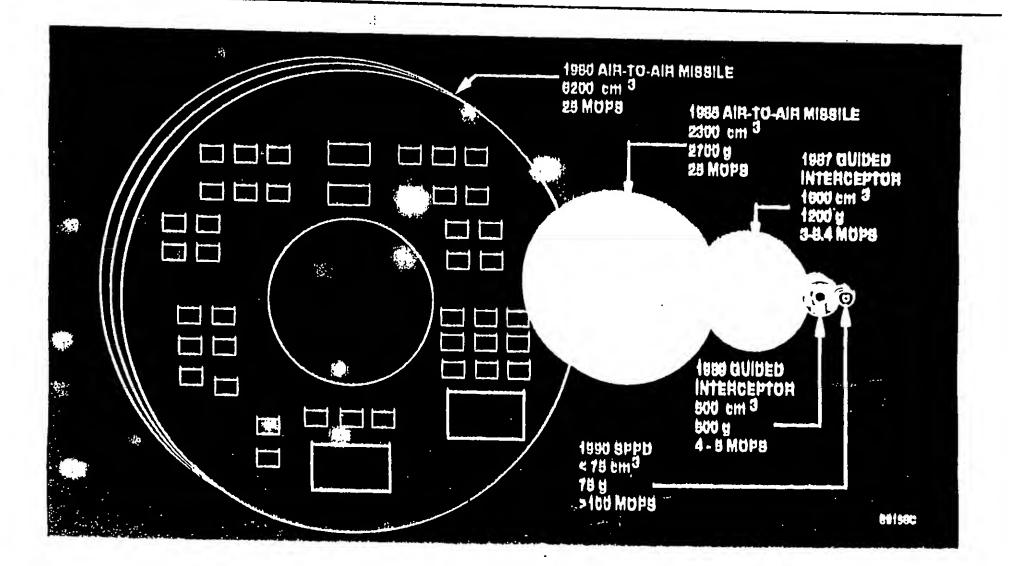


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SIGNAL PROCESSOR VOLUME IS A KEY DRIVER OF INTERCEPTOR



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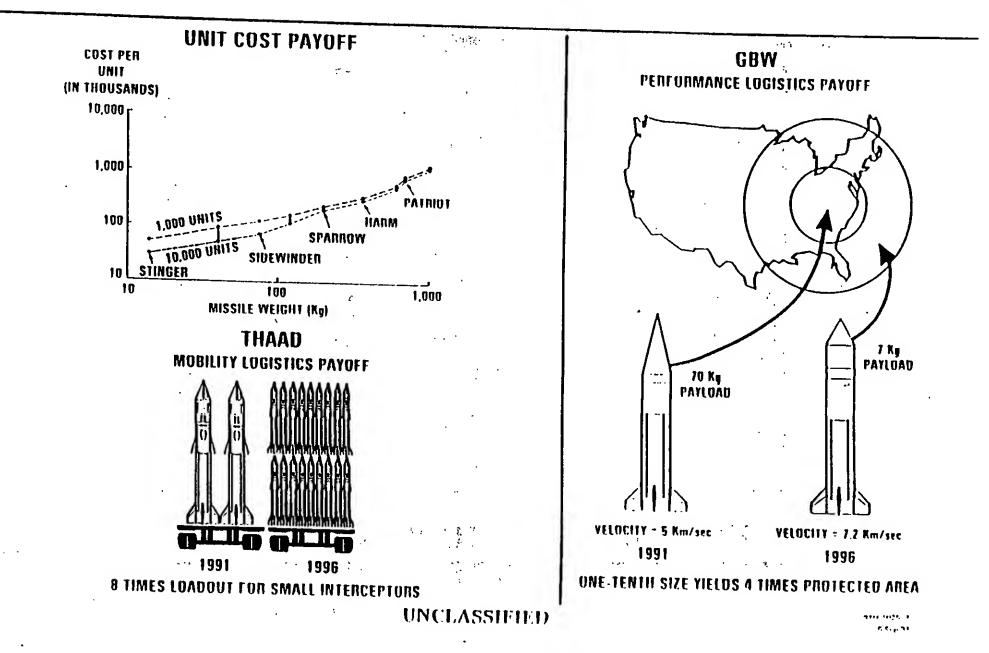


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BOTTOM LINE ON SIZE AND COST

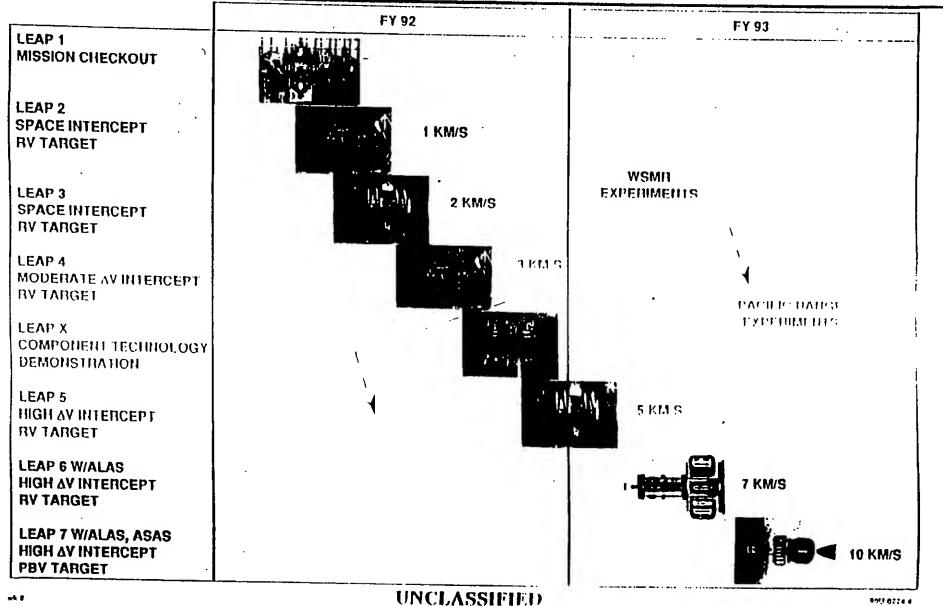


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LEAP FLIGHT TEST SCHEDULE







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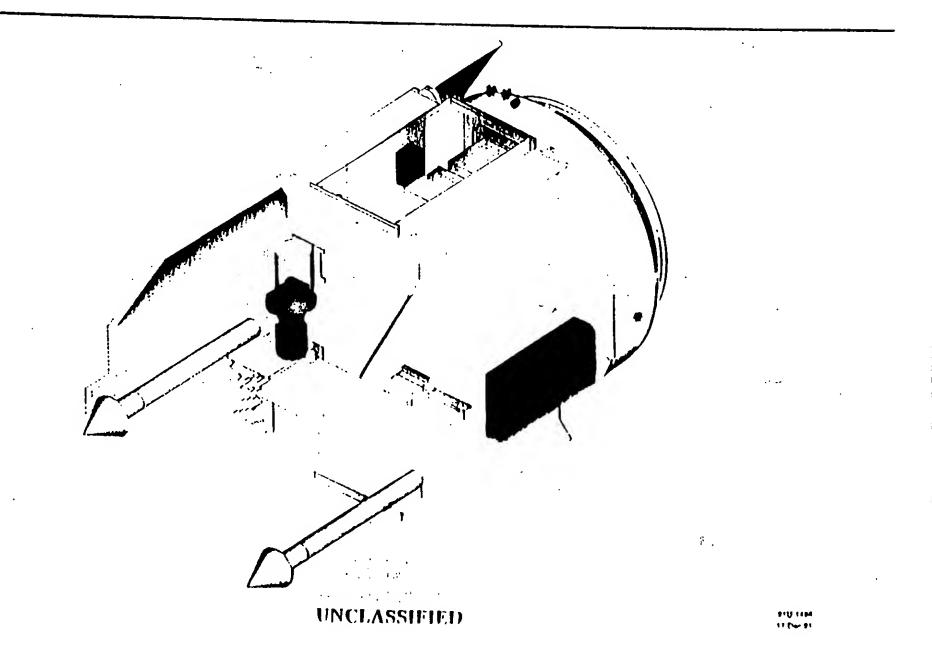
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MSTI SATELLITE MULTIMISSION BUS CONCEPT

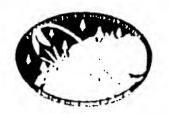
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UNCLASSIFIED MSTI SATELLITE INTEGRATION AT PHILLIPS LAB EDWARDS AFB

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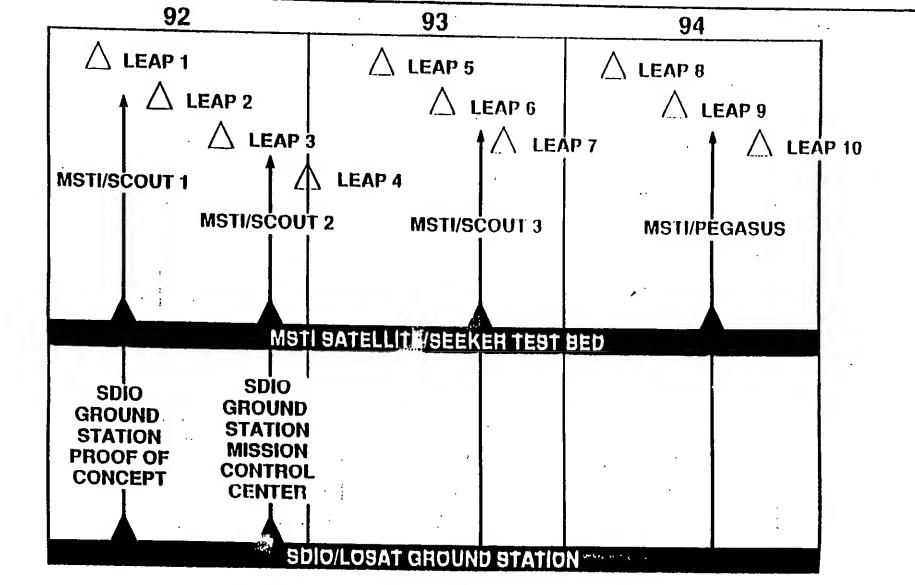
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MSTI DEPLOYMENT AND LEAP FLIGHT TESTS





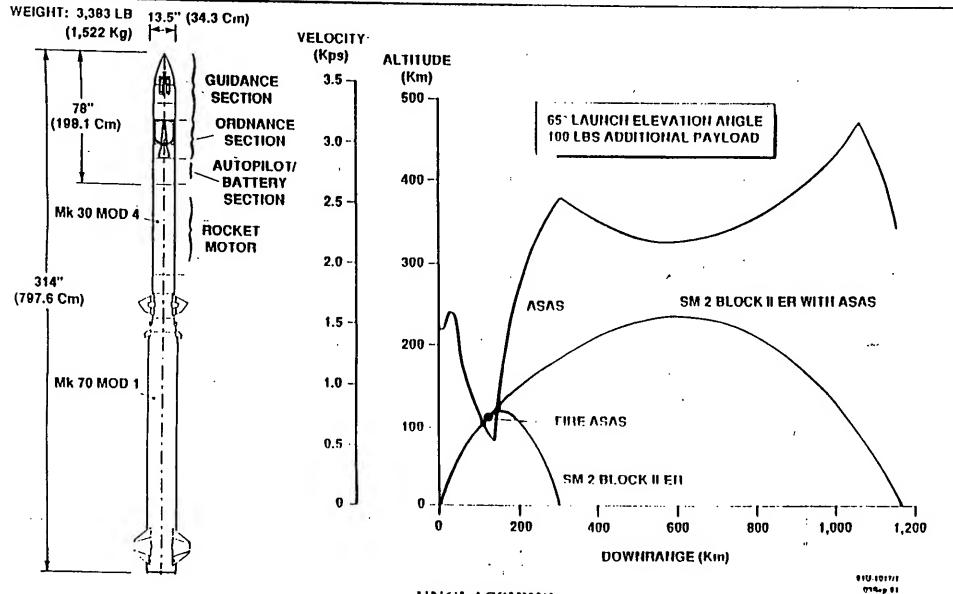


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UNCLASSIFIED LEAP LAUNCH VEHICLE PERFORMANCE USING SM 2 BLOCK II ER (TERRIER) BOOSTER AND SUSTAINER PLUS ASAS

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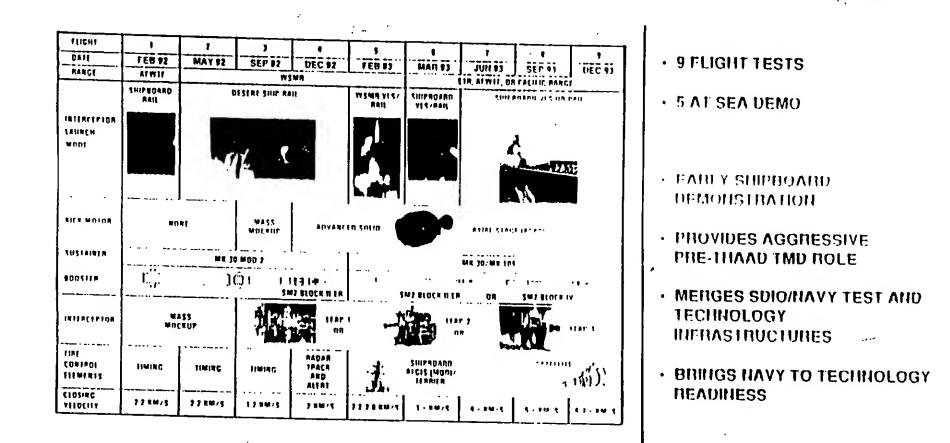
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NAVY LEAP GETS YOU ...

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NAVY LEAP WILL HAVE DEMONSTRATED EXO-TMD CAPABILITY BY 1993

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INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

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- **BOOST PHASE INTERCEPT WOULD BE A COMPELLING ADDITION TO THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE**
- AIRCHAFT-BASED LASENS (ABL) OFFER PROMISE IN PROVIDING SUCH A CAPABILITY
- ABL IS NOT A NEW CONCEPT; A 10¹⁴ W/sr CLASS LASER SHOT DOWN AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES IN 1983-84
 - THE TECHNOLOGY BASE CHEATED IN OVER TWO DECADES OF WORK SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT
 - FOCUSED PROGRAM COULD YIELD OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY EARLY IN THE NEXT DECADE



Airborne Laser Laboratory (ALL)





- Demonstrator program: 1970 to 1983
- Laser- High Energy CO₂ GDL (10.6 µm)
- 60 cm Pointer telescope
- Demonstated
 - •• 6 µrad class tracking (1sigma 1 axis)
 - •• Destroyed 5 Air to Air missiles (AIM-9)
 - •• Destroyed 2 Cruise missiles (BQM-34)

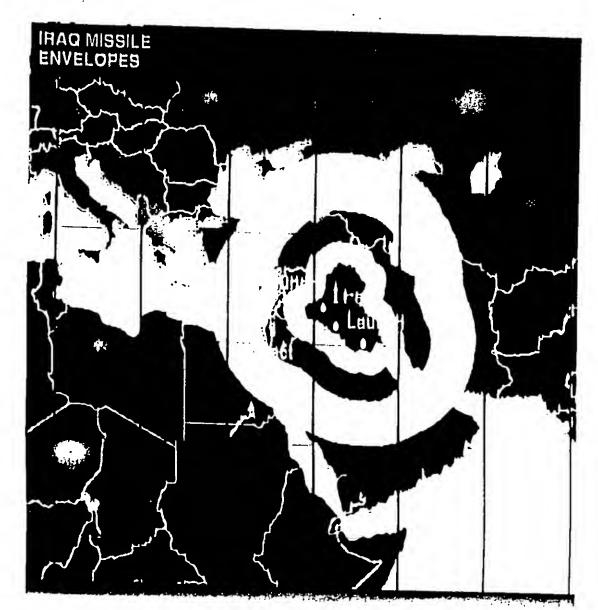


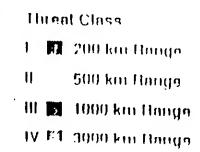
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IRAQ "SCENARIO SUMMARY"

• OPTIMIZED THREAT BASING ASSUMED FOR MAXIMUM OFFENSE CAPABILITY

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FOLLOW-ON

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STARWARS - THE DREAM IS ALIVE AND WELL!

 DoD Has Made Considerable Investments In Directed Energy (Speed-Of-Light) Weapons Technology For Two Decades

1.1

- Pay-Offs Are Emerging <u>Now</u>
 - Near Weapon Level Components Have Been Built And Tested, And Are Now Being Integrated For Mid-90s Tests
- In The Next Decade, This Nation Can Field Truly Unique Weapon Systems For A Broad Variety Of Defense Missions, e.g.

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- Boost-Phase Intercept Of Strategic And Theater Missiles
- Interactive Discrimination Of Decoys From Warheads
- Worldwide Full-Time Air Superiority

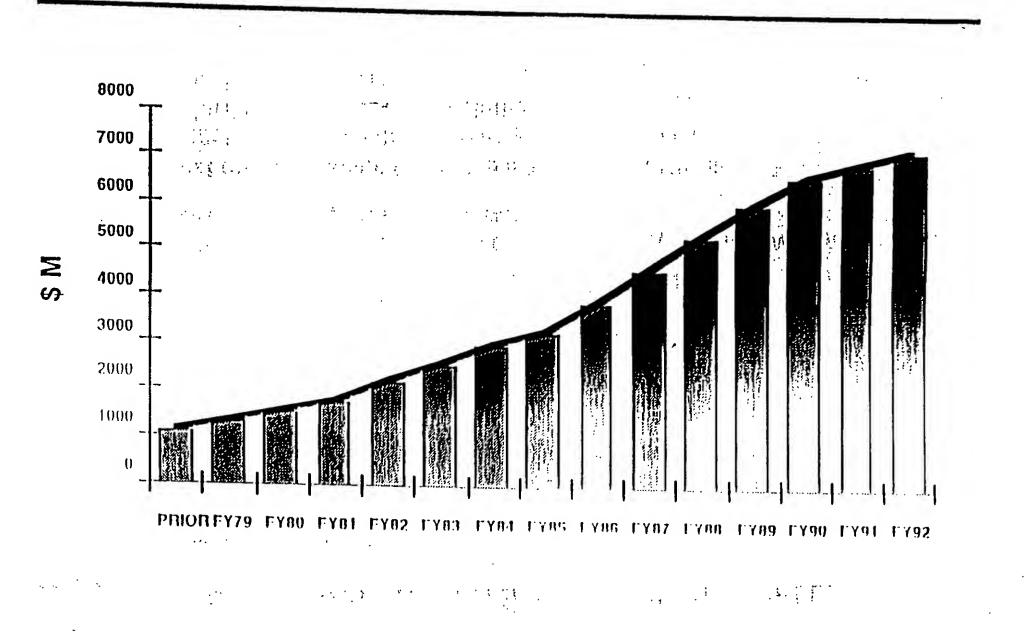
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- Highly Robust Surveillance



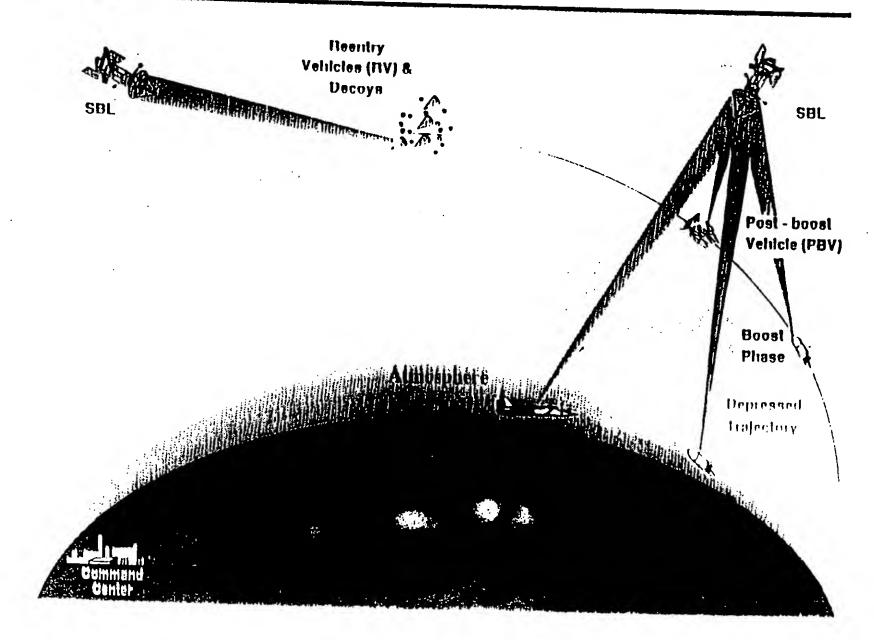
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DIRECTED ENERGY INVESTMENT THEN YEAR DOLLARS



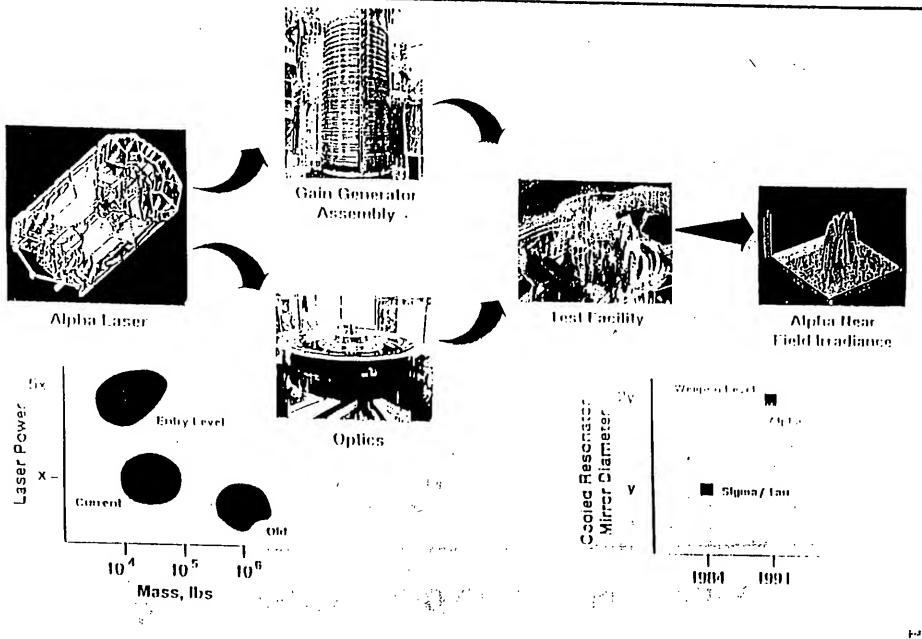


SPACE BASED CHEMICAL LASER





LASER DEVICE TECHNOLOGY



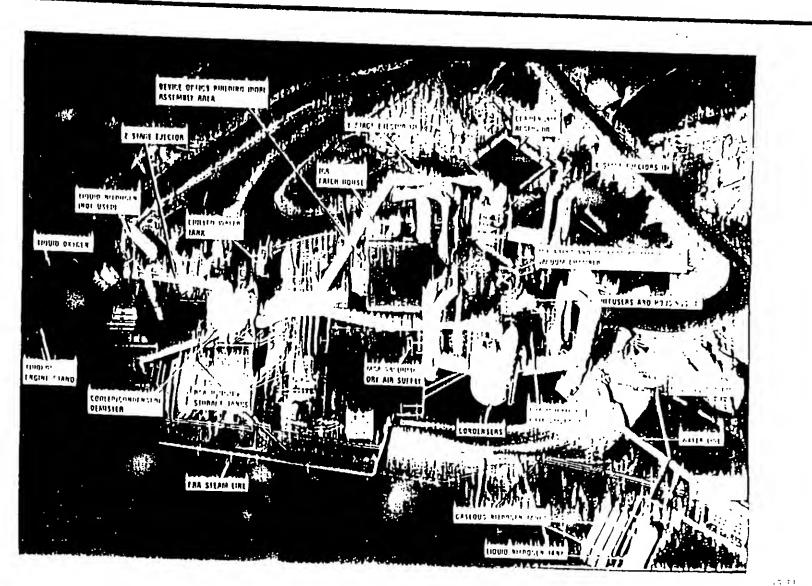
Fran Brann

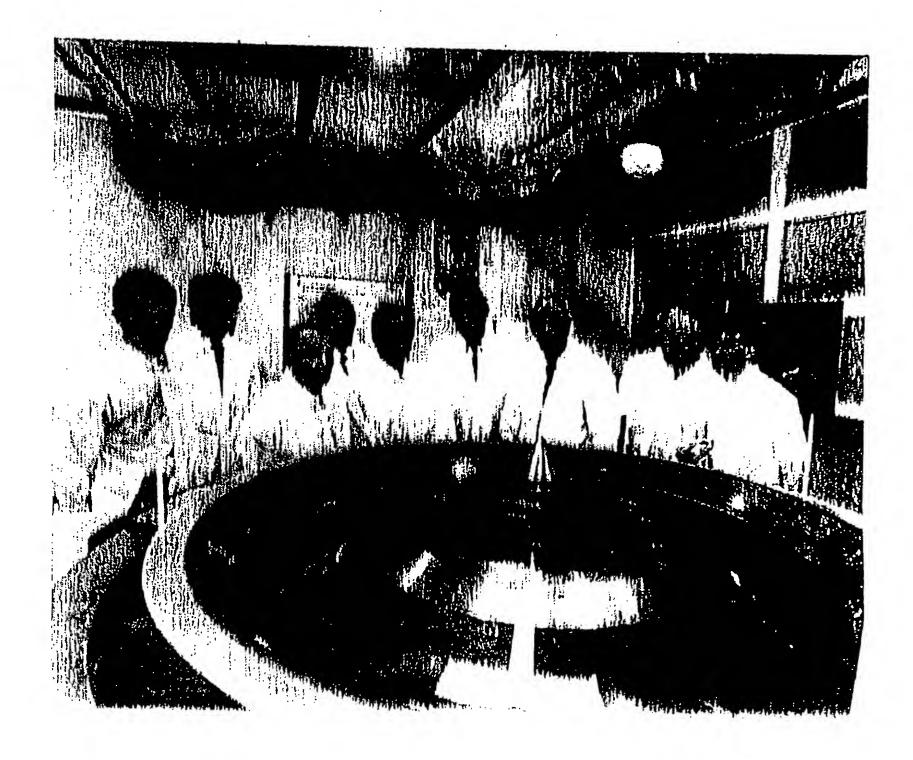


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ALPHA TEST FACILITY

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

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MISSION ISSUE

Create New Materials To Improve The Performance, Survivability And Miniaturization Of SDI Systems

Technical Goal

 Thrust The U.S. Into A New "Age" Of Diamond For Windows, Coatings, And Electronics

Payoff

- Integrated Circuits With Higher Density, Higher Temperature And Faster Speed
- Thin Rocket Windows To Withstand High Speeds
- Diamond Hard Protective Coatings For Everything

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DIAMOND PROPERTIES

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PROPERTIES	DIAMOND	ALTERNATIVE MATERIAL
DARDNESS (kg/mm²)	9000	4500 (Beron Carbide)
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (W/m/K)	2000	130 (Silver)
OPTICAL TRANSMISSION (µm)	0.22 to > 100	9.2 to 4 (Sillea)
COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	0.05 0.1	e.t.Deflont
ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY (Qem)	Lx 10 ⁴⁰	L x 10 ¹⁵ (Alumina)
THERMAL SHOCK (W/m)	10,900,000	10,600 (Zerodur)
TENSILE STRENGTH (kg/mm²)		35 (Alumina)



DIAMOND

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DIAMOND PROPERTIES

- HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
- HIGH E BREAKDOWN STRENGTH
- RADIATION-HARD
- PHYSICALLY HARD
- HIGH-TEMPERATURE (REFRACTORY)
- HIGH DIBLECTRIC STRENGTH

APPLICATION

DENSE LOGIC CIRCUITS, HIGH-ENERGY LASER WINDOW COATINGS

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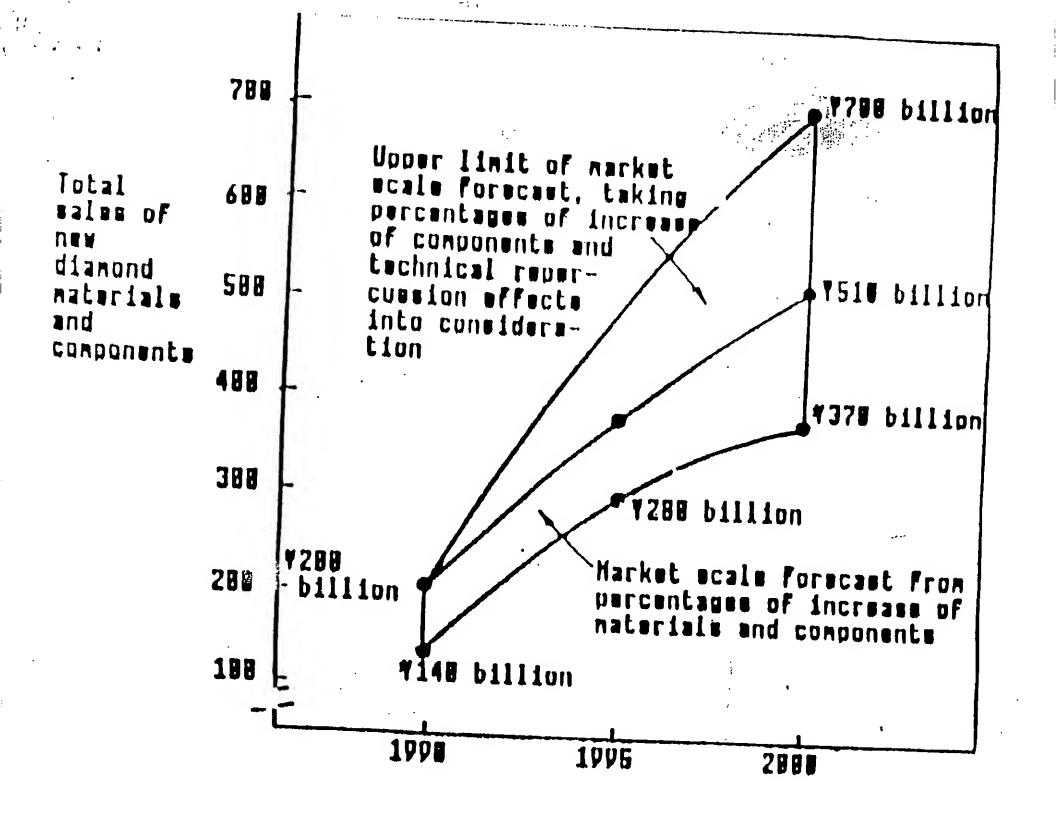
14WAVE & MILLIMETER WAVE POWER

SPACE ELECTROPHCS

COATINGS: GLASSES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PROSTHESES, ---COMPUTER DISCS, AUDIO SPEAKERS

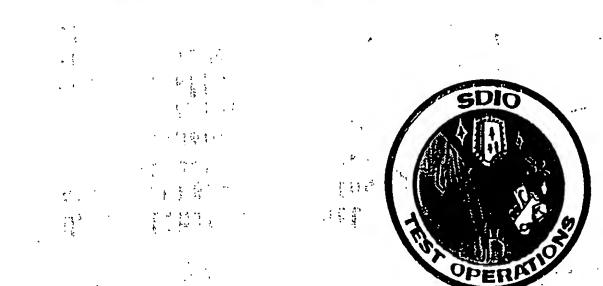
SPACE ELECTROMICS, COMPUTERS, AUTO IGNITIONS & MONITORING

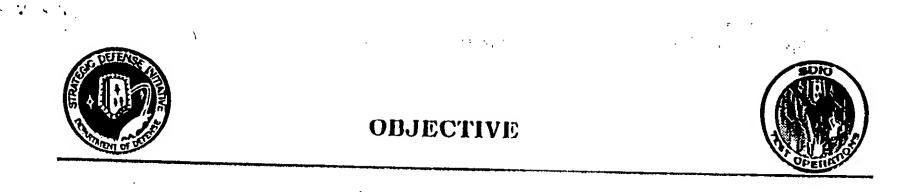
HIGH POWER CAPACITORS, ULTRA-FASt MICROELECTRONICS



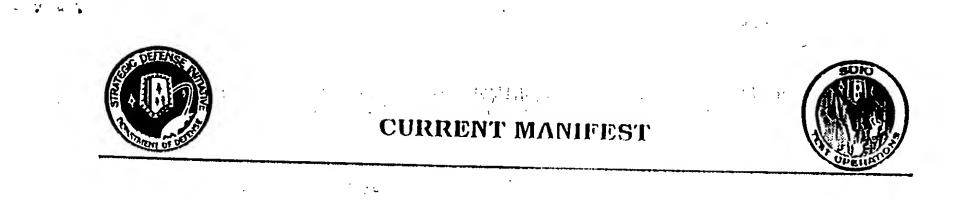


LAUNCH SERVICES





- CENTRALIZE THE ACQUISITION, MANAGEMENT, AND CONTROL OF LAUNCH REQUIREMENTS AND
 - REDUCE LAUNCH COST (MULTIPLE LAUNCH VS. SINGLE LAUNCH PROCUREMENTS.
 - CREATE CENTER OF LAUNCH EXPERTISE
 - MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF LESSONS LEARNED
 - ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF EFFORT
 - REMOVE LAUNCH VEHICLE / LAUNCH SERVICES RESPONSIBILITY FROM EXPERIMENTER/SCIENTIST



DASIC CONTRACT FLIGHTS

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FIRST CONTRACT OPTION FLIGHTS .

LEAP 1			
LEAP 2	· ·	· ·', ·	
LEAP 3			
LEAP 4			
PLACEHOLDER	<u>.</u> .	· .	
SPFE 6 (BP?)		. !	

ZEST 1 ZEST 2 SPEE DEMO (BP_TM) ASTRAL DANCER 1 & 2 (CANCELLED)

•	SECOND CONTRA	ACT OPTION FLIGHTS	THRD CONTRACT OPTIC	DN FLIGHTS
	LEAP X	· · · ·	ENDO LEAP 1, 2, & 3	
	LEAP 5		PLACEHOLDER	
	LEAP 6	1. 17	PLASMA RADIATION	
•	LEAP 7			
	. 4	:		

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PHASE II DC-X TECHNOLOGY DEMO

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PROGRAM GUALS

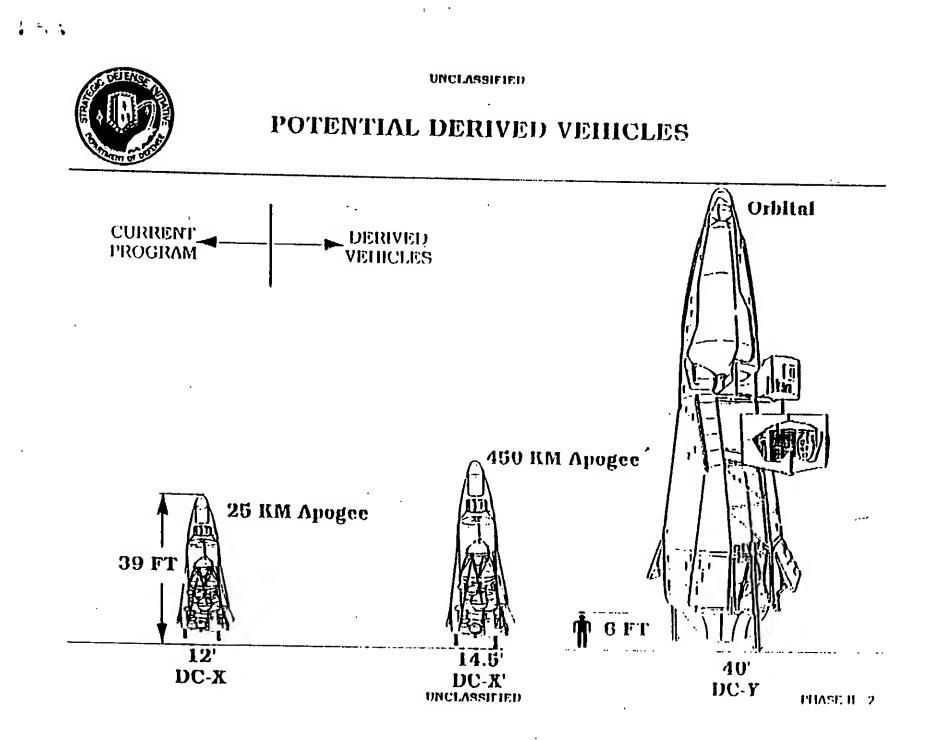
- FLIGHT TEST OF REUSABLE SUBORBURAL ROCKET
- ENABLING TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION
 - APPLICATION OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGY
 - - SYSTEMS APPROACH TO LAUNCH
- DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE TECHNOLOGY BASE FOR DERIVED VEHICLES COST EFFECTIVE TO SDIO

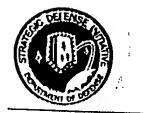
- CREATE DATABASE ENABLING A NEW CLASS OF SUBORBITAL TRANSPORTATION

- ENABLE NATIONAL OPTION TO INVEST IN COST EFFECTIVE SSLO. VEHICLE

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INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

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FISCAL YEAN	90	91	92	93	94	95	âC	97.	90	99	00
Phase I Concept Exploration	Destyn Selection		Fhial Reviews		\$15M	4.WA1	7 AIRFI	RAME C	UMPETI	TION	
Phase II Prototype Design & Filght Demonstration		N 120 A		\			estiin	(\$69M)		· .	
Phase III Experimental Prototype			;				 1 11ght _	5510A	•		·····
Phase IV Operational System				CHV	TTES :		• •	<u> </u>	····		ID).

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- PHASE ILIS A TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TO:
 - DETERMINE IF CURRENT CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES WILL SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUBORBITAL RECOVERABLE ROCKET DEVELOPMENT FOR USE IN SDIO SYSTEM TESTING
- SDIO HAS NO PLAN NOR BUIDGET FOR FULL SCALE ORBITAL VEHICLE DEVELOPMENT
- PHASE ILEFFORTS WILL MAXIMIZE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO A FUTURE ORBITAL VEHICLE

Advance Planning Briefing For Industry SDI International And External Programs Overview



3 MAR 92

Dr. J. David Martin Director International And External Programs Strategic Defense Initiative Organization



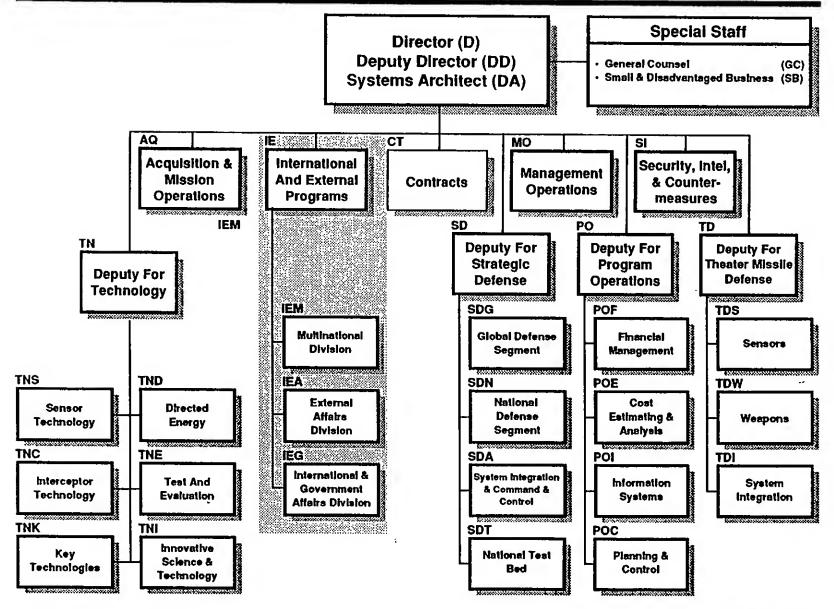
INTERNATIONAL AND EXTERNAL PROGRAMS

- Overview
 - Organizational Structure
 - Congressional Issues Impacting GPALS
 - Government To Government Discussions
 - Multinational Activities



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION

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CONGRESSIONAL ISSUES IMPACTING GPALS

- Missile Defense Act Of 1991
- Bilateral ABM Treaty Discussions
- Growth Of Theater Missile Defense



MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1991

Missile Defense Goal Of The United States

- It Is The Goal Of The United States To
 - Deploy An Antiballistic Missile System, Including One Or An Adequate Additional Number Of Antiballistic Missile Sites And Space Based Sensors, That Is Capable Of Providing A Highly Effective Defense Of The United States Against Limited Attacks Of Ballistic Missiles
 - Maintain Strategic Stability
 - Provide Highly Effective Theater Missile Defenses (TMDs)
 To Forward Deployed And Expeditionary Elements Of The Armed Forces Of The United States And To Friends And Allies Of The United States



MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1991 (Cont'd)

- ABM Treaty
 - Congress Urges The President To Pursue Immediate Discussions With The Soviet Union On The Feasibility And Mutual Interests Of Amendments To The ABM Treaty To Permit
 - Additional Ground Based Sites
 - Increased Use Of Spaced Based Sensors For Direct Battle Management

لاست

- Clarification About Permitted Development And Testing Of Space Based Defenses
- Clarification Of Distinctions Between Theater And Strategic ABM Defenses



THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE

5.3

- Growth Industry
 - FY 91 / \$396 M -FY 92 / \$857 M - -FY 96 / \$1,899 M
- Several Active Defense Procurement Opportunities
 - PATRIOT Upgrades
 - ERINT
 - CORPS SAM
 - THAAD
 - TMD-GBR
- Other TMD Procurement Opportunities
 - Architecture Studies
 - TMD Targets
 - Attack Ops / Counter Force
 - Test Beds
 - BM / C³
 - Passive Defense
 - Advanced Technology Demonstrations
 - Lethality
 - Sensors
 - Discrimination



GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT DISCUSSIONS

12.1

- Five Nations Have Signed Memoranda Of Understanding
 To Participate In SDI
- Other Nations Are Also Actively Involved In SDI Research
- Recent NATO Strategy Recognizes Problem Arising From Missile Technology Proliferation
- Many Allies Are Thinking About The Need For Missile Defenses



PARTICIPATION OF ALLIES / FRIENDS

 Allied Participation In SDI Predates Refocus Toward GPALS

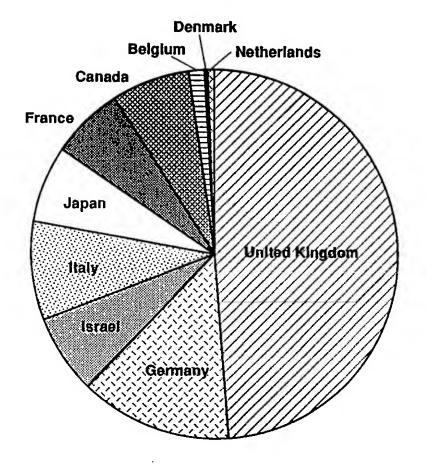
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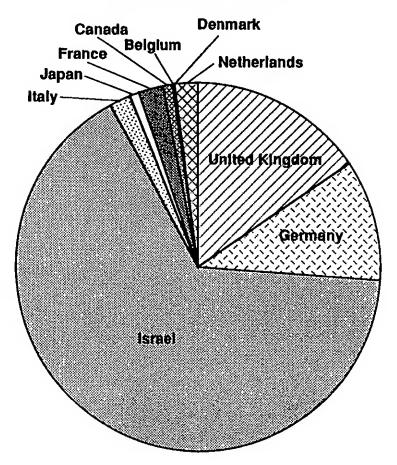
- U.S. Open To Many Avenues Of Participation And Cooperation
 - Wants To Discuss With Allies / Friends Their Interests / Ideas
- General Areas For Participation In GPALS
 - Participation In SDIO's Basic Research And Development Programs For GPALS
 - Government To Government Cooperation, Specifically In TMD Aspects Of GPALS
 - Independent Acquisition Of TMD Systems Which Would Be Interoperable With U.S. GPALS Elements
 - Indigenously Developed
 - Purchased From Another Country Such As U.S.



ALLIED PARTICIPATION

303 Contracts.





\$833.33 Million



STATUS OF ALLIED CONTRACTS

Country	Number Of Contracts	\$ Values (M)
United Kingdom	148	129.10
Germany	40	88.55
Israel	22	549.24 *
Italy	25	15.11
Japan	20	6.00
France	19	17.37
Canada	21	8.00
Belgium	· 4	0.52
Denmark	1	0.03
The Netherlands	. 3	19.41 **
Total	303	\$833.33

* Includes \$137.160 Million Contribution By Israel

** Includes \$7 Million Contribution By The Netherlands



SDIO COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ALLIES

Country	Program	\$ In Millions Value	US / Ally Funding (Approximate)
UK	Data Fusion	26.000	40% / 60%
UK	Flight Test	20.000	50% / 50%
UK	Extended Air Defense Test Bed	19.300	60% / 40%
UK	Artificial Intelligence	0.685	80% / 20%
Israel	Arrow Experiment	158.000	80% / 20%
Israel	Arrow Continuation Experiments	s 322.00	72% / 28%
Israel	Theater Missile Defense Test Be	d 33.100	72% / 28%
Israel	Hybrid Electromagnetic Gun	3.088	
Japan	Western Pacific Architecture Study	6.500	90% / 10%
France	Free Electron Laser (FEL) MOA	_	
Netherlands	Hypervelocity Gun Test	12.000	40% / 60%

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

Program Budget Considerations



3 MAR 92

Lt Col Steve Mullen, USAF Assistant Director, Financial Management Directorate Program Operations Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

jm-7133a / 022492



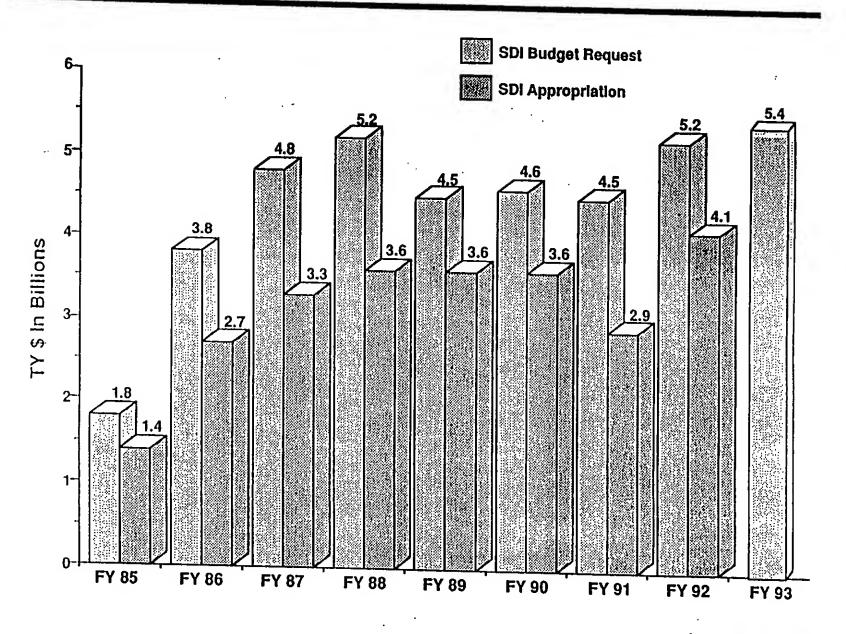
PROGRAM ELEMENT STRUCTURE

'FY 85 - 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92 - 97
, SATKA	SATKA	Phase I	Space Based Interceptor
KEW	KEW	LPS	Limited Defensive Sys
DEW	DEW	TMD	Theater Missile Defense
SA / BM	SA/BM	TMDI	
SLKT	SLKT	Follow-on	Other Follow-on
Hq Mgt	, ·	Res & Support	Res & Support



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

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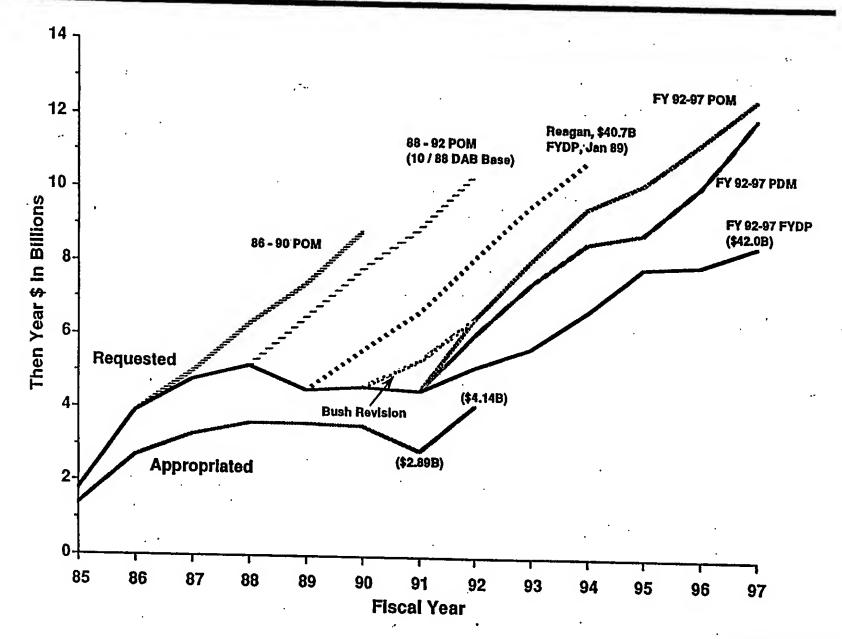


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PROGRAM BUDGET HISTORY

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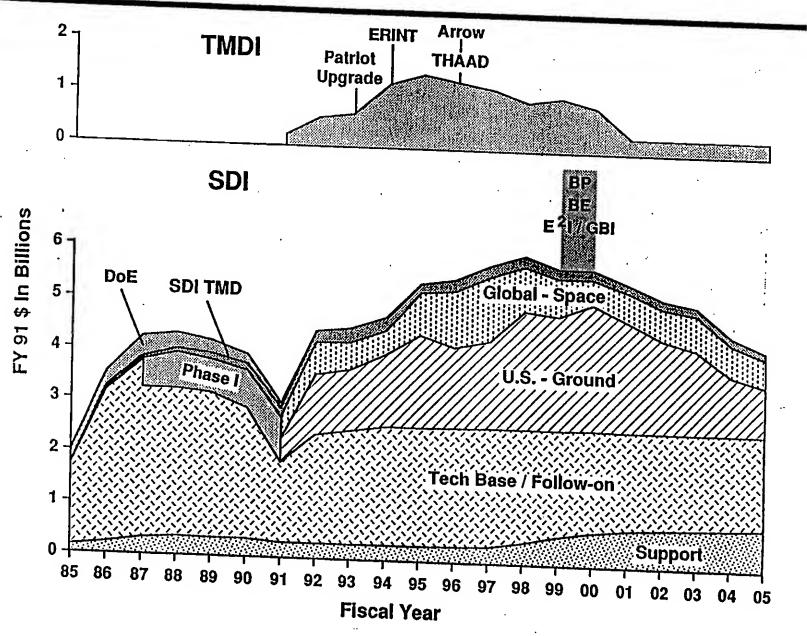
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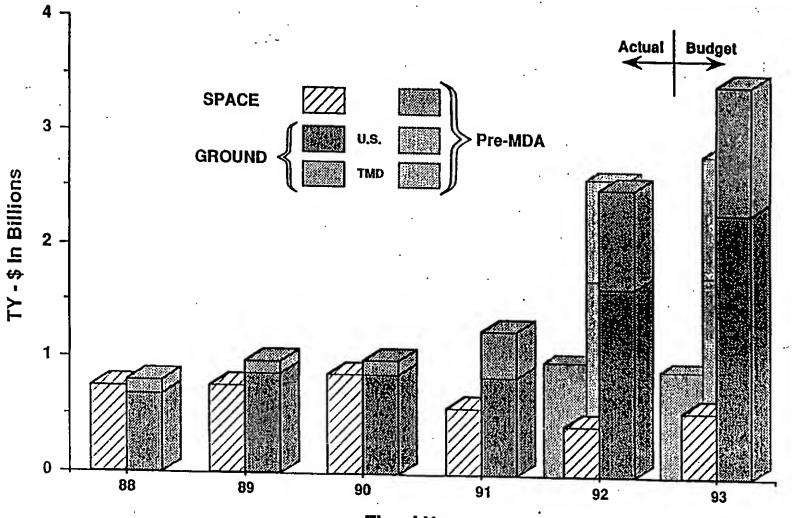
BMD BUDGET EVOLUTION

5-5





SPACE - GROUND R&D INVESTMENTS



Fiscal Year



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE FY 93 AMENDED BUDGET FYDP PROGRAM

	TY \$ In 1	Thousands		
RDTE		FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Dem / Va	1 6.3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Theater Misslie Defense	178,452	802,710	857,725
	Limited Defense System	394,148	1,434,343	2,134,755
	Space Based Interceptor	867,583	466,069	575,558
	Follow-on	697,479	666,352	849,596
	Research And Support	731,150	715,027	754,740
EMD 6.4	Total Dem / Val	2,868,812	4,084,501	5,172,374
	Theater Missile Defense		31,000	140,000
	Limited Defense System		01,000	140,000
	Space Based Interceptor			
	Total EMD		31,000	140,000
Procureme	Total RDTE	2,868,812	4,115,501	5,312,374
riocutellie				
	Theater Missile Defense		25,000	62,500
	Limited Defense System			
	Total Procurement		25,000	62,500
MILCON				
	Limited Defense System		•.•	40,200
	Space Based Interceptor	3,870	· ·	2
	Research And Support	6,000	5,100	10,000
	Total MILCON	9,870	5,100	50,200
	Total SDIO	2,878,682	4,145,601	5,425,074
			•	,



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION EXECUTING AGENT DISTRIBUTION

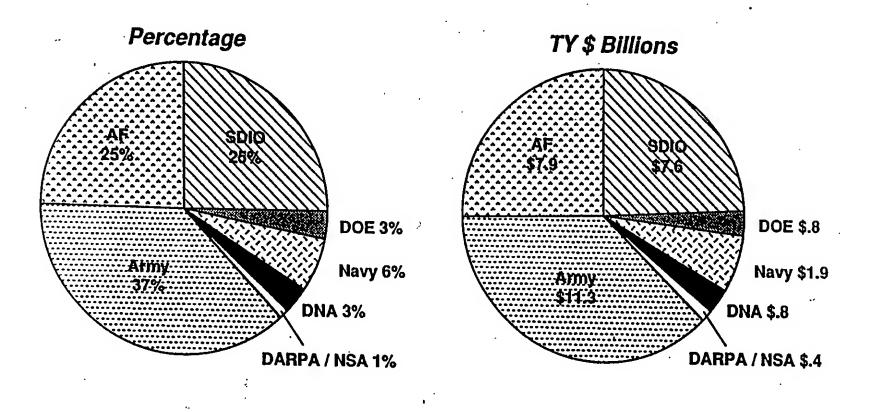
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(\$ In Millions)							
Executing Agent	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	%		
DARPA	1.000	0.000	.000	.000	>1		
DNA	67.517	42.955	55.029	52.405	1		
DOE	161.036	222.647	141.125	116.240	2		
NSA	.000	.000	10.284	10.803	>1		
SDIO	737.973	854.975	1376.397	2079.733	39		
U.S. Air Force	1151.339	563.830	502.308	777.123	14		
U.S. Army	1297.799	1060.814	1828.090	2166.398	40		
U.S. Navy	182.563	132.611	231.608	221.727	4		
USSPACECOM	1.001	.850	.760	.645	>1		
SDI Total	3600.228	2878.682	4145.601	5425.074			



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE BY EXECUTING AGENT FY 85 - 93





FY 93 AMENDED PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

- 1

TY \$ In	Millions
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	FY 92				FY 93	
RDT&E	FY 92 / 93 Budget	Delta	FY 93 Amended Budget	FY 92 / 93 Budget	Delta	FY 93 Amended Budget
Theater Missile Defense	857.5	-23.8	833.7	890.7	+107.0	997.7
Limited Defensive Sys	1,600.4	-166.1	1,434.3	1,736.8	+398.0	2,134.8
Space Based Interceptor	829.9	-363.8	466.1	768.4	-192.8	575.6
Follow-on	1,168.2	-501.8	666.4	1,255.9	-406.3	849.6
Research And Support	694.6	+20.4	715.0	831.4	-76.7	754.7
Total	5,150.6	-1,035.1	4,115.5	5,483.2	-170.8	5,312.4



CONTRACT TERMINATIONS FY 92 APPROPRIATION

Program	Title	(\$000)	# Of People	Contractors / Subcontractors	City / State
1101	Passive Sensors	1,975	104	Rockwell Hughes Aerojet NRC TRW Spire Corp	Anaheim, CA El Segundo, CA Sacramento, CA Colorado Springs, CO Redondo Beach, CA Boston, MA
1103 1104	Laser Radar Signal Processing	178 1,645	4 72	Harris Laser Science Honeywell Raytheon Phillips Lab David Sarnoff Spire Corp Allied Signal IBIS N.C. State	Melbourne, FL Cambridge, MA Plymouth, MN Sudbury, MA Hanscom AFB, MA Princeton, NJ Bedford, MA Columbia, MD Danvers, MA Raielgh, NC
1201	Interceptor Component Technology	2,212	13	Univ Of FL Texas Instruments Thiokal Aerojet Westinghouse	Gainesville, FL Dallas, TX Huntsville, AL Sacramento, CA Pittsburgh, PA

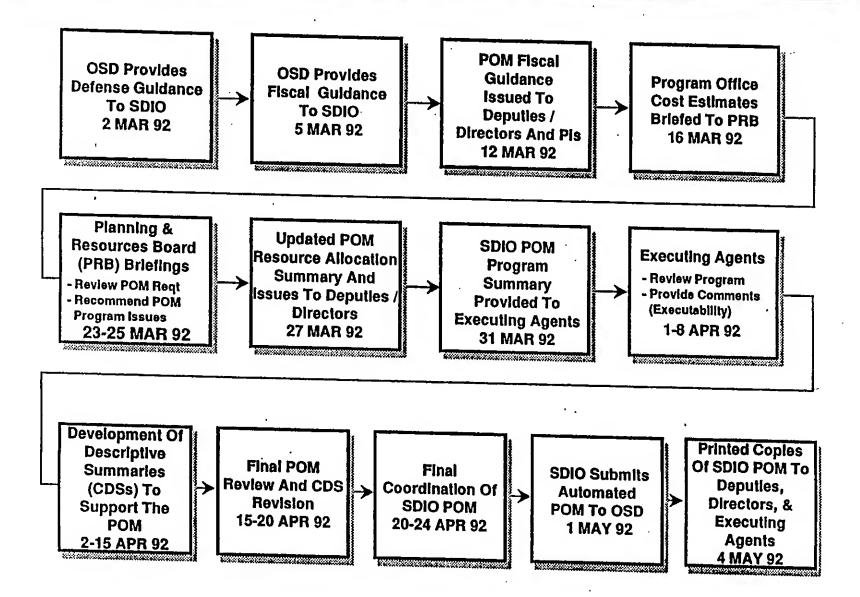


CONTRACT TERMINATIONS FY 92 APPROPRIATION (Cont'd)

Program	Title	(\$000)	# Of People	Contractors / Subcontractors	City / State
1302 1303	Chemical Laser Neutral Particle Beam	14,558 3,939	3,939 73 Grumman Corp Lon Kirk Meyer Co San Butler Svcs San Salem Technical San DOE Los Mission Rsch Albu Spectra Tech Bell Titan Tech Albu		West Palm Beach, FL Long Island, NY Santa Fe, NM Santa Fe, NM Santa Fe, NM Los Alamos, NM Albuquerque, NM Bellview, WA Albuquerque, NM Albuquerque, NM
1503	Power + Power Cond	10,000	15	Sandia Lab GE GE Westinghouse TECO	Sandia Base, NM San Jose, CA Valley Forge, PA Pittsburgh, PA
1105 .	Discrimination	1,183	27	Hughes Boeing Nichols	Boston, MA El Segundo, CA Seattle, WA Huntsville, AL



SDIO FY 94 - 99 POM PROCESS



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Technical Information Center Information Briefing



3 MAR 92

Mrs. Jeanette Clay Information Systems Directorate Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

jm-22288/030292

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FOI92-0855



PURPOSE OF BRIEFING

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 Provide Awareness Of The Existence Of The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Technical Information Center (TIC) And The Functions Available To SDIO Contractors And Government Personnel

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Jm-22289 / 112091



TIC MISSION

- Serve As The SDI Library
- Conduct Current Awareness Activities
- Operate A Bidders Library
- Operate A Data Management Library

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SDI LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

- Collect And Provide Access To Basic Scientific, Technical, And Programmatic Documentation Needed By The Entire SDI Community And Its Contractors
 - Collect Current And Historical Data
 - Provide Unclassified And Classified Reading Rooms
 - Perform Keyword Searches Of Databases For Required Material
- Respond To Bibliographic And Technical Inquiries
- Provide Referrals To Other Information Sources
- Lend Videotapes, Documents, Books To The SDI Community
- Provide Access To A Microfilm Library Of DoD Directives, MIL-STDs, FIPs, MIL-SPECS, And MIL-HBKs



RESOURCES AVAILABLE

- Over 35,000 Documents Related To SDI Program
- Documents Include Books, Audio And Videotapes, Maps, And Engineering Drawings
- More Than 40 Specialized Journals, Newsletters, Other Material Focusing On SDI Related Science, Technology, And Policy Issues
- Collections Include / Will Include: DART / DAB, Theater Missile, Projected Defender, Environmental, BP, Directed Energy, And References To Other Appropriate Collections Such As Threat And Survivability



INFORMATION SOURCES

- Documents Acquired From
 - SDIO And Services
 - SDI Contractors
 - Government Agencies And Departments

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- Specialized Scientific And Technical Publications
- Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) And Joint
 Publication Research Service (JPRS) Reports
- Online Access To External Database Services Such As

- Dialog
- DROLS (DTIC)
- Newsnet
- Lexis / Nexis



DIALOG

Over 350 Databases In Excess Of 200 Million Records

14

- Books And Monographs Library Of Congress
- Chemistry Beilstein On-line, Chem Abstracts
- Energy And Environment DoE Energy, Nuclear Science Abstracts
- Law And Government CBD, GPO Monthly Catalog, Federal Register
- News UPI News, Mideast File, Current Digest Of The Soviet Press, World Affairs Report, Reuters
- Patents And Trademarks World Patents Index
- Science And Technology Aerospace, Jane's Defense And Aerospace News / Analysis, Engineered Materials Abstract, Scisearch, Soviet Science And Technology, NTIS



DROLS (DTIC)

- DoD's Central Facility For Collection And Dissemination Of Scientific, Technical, And Management R&D Info Of Military Organizations And Their Contractors
- Technical Report Database Over 30,000 Technical Reports
 Submitted Annually
- Work Unit Information System Database Research Being Performed, By Whom, Effort, Dollars, etc.
- IR&D Database Descriptions Of Technical Programs Not Wholly Funded By DoD. Used To Avoid Duplicating Ongoing Efforts And Identify Contractors With Expertise Of Interest To DoD



 A Database Of Newsletters Covering Worldwide Events And Business News

NEWSNET

- Over 380 Business Newsletters (Space Daily, Space Business News, Defense Daily, Defense R&D Update, C31 Report, Advances Military Computing, Military Space, SDI Monitor, NASA SW Directory)
- 11 Worldwide News Wires Delivered In Real Time (UPI, AP Data Stream Business News, Rueters, Etc.)
- TRW Business Profiles
- Stock And Commodity Quotes
- Investment Company And Industry Review



LEXIS / NEXIS

- World's Largest Full Text On-line Database. Covers Law, Regulation, Legislation, People In Government International Information, Global News
- International Sources TASS, The Economist, BBC Summary Of World Broadcasts, Current Digest Of The Soviet Press, Asahi And JiJi News Service
- Government Documents FAR And Supplements, Federal Register, Federal Trade Commission Reports, etc.
- Newspapers, Newsletters, And Magazines Defense And Foreign Affairs Weekly, National Journal, National Review, Time, U.S. News And World Report, New York Times, etc.

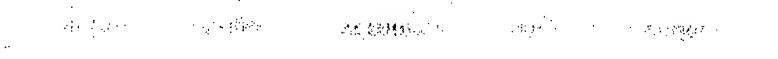


CURRENT AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

- Publish The Weekly "Tech Center Update" Containing Summaries
 Of News Publications And Journals
- Distribute A "Bimonthly Bulletin" Of Items Of Interest To The SDI Community
- Maintain A "Master Schedule" Of Events Of Interest To The SDI
 Community
- Provide Direct Mailings To Government, Industry, And Academic Users
- Provide On-site TIC Representative At SDIO



BIDDERS LIBRARY FUNCTIONS



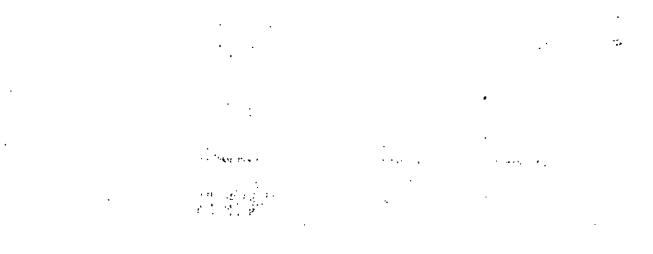
- Provide Reading Room For Bidders
- Serve As The Respository Of The Government Furnished Information (GFI) Related To SDIO And SDIO Executing Agent Solicitations*

* Availability Of GFI Subject To Terms And Conditions Mutually Agreed Upon Between SDIO And Executing Agents



DATA MANAGEMENT LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

- Receive SDIO CDRL Deliverables
- Review Deliverables Against Contract Requirements
- Maintain All SDIO CDRL Submissions





FUTURE SERVICES

- On-line Access To The TIC From Remote Sites (e.g., SDC, SSD, NTF)
- Publication Of Topical Bibliographies
- Dial Up Capability For Access To
 - Weekly Tech Center Updates
 - SDI TIC Bulletin
 - Selected Bibliographies Of Unclassified Material
 - Master Schedule
 - Documents Of Interest To SDI



SDI TIC SITE INFORMATION

Address:	SDI TIC 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway			
	Suite 708			
	Arlington, Virginia 22202			

Telephone: (703) 521-7703

Fax: (703) 521-4123 (703) 521-9737 (Security)

Hours Of Operation:

Unclassified 8:00 am To 5:00 pm Classified 8:00 am To 4:30 pm

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE Technical Information Center Information Briefing



3 MAR 92

Mrs. Jeanette Clay Information Systems Directorate Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

jm-22288/030292



PURPOSE OF BRIEFING

 Provide Awareness Of The Existence Of The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Technical Information Center (TIC) And The Functions Available To SDIO Contractors And Government Personnel

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TIC MISSION



- Serve As The SDI Library
- Conduct Current Awareness Activities
- Operate A Bidders Library

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Operate A Data Management Library



SDI LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

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 - Provide Unclassified And Classified Reading Rooms
 - Perform Keyword Searches Of Databases For Required Material
- Respond To Bibliographic And Technical Inquiries
- Provide Referrals To Other Information Sources
- Lend Videotapes, Documents, Books To The SDI Community
- Provide Access To A Microfilm Library Of DoD Directives, MIL-STDs, FIPs, MIL-SPECS, And MIL-HBKs



RESOURCES AVAILABLE

- Over 35,000 Documents Related To SDI Program
- Documents Include Books, Audio And Videotapes, Maps, And Engineering Drawings
- More Than 40 Specialized Journals, Newsletters, Other Material Focusing On SDI Related Science, Technology, And Policy Issues
- Collections Include / Will Include: DART / DAB, Theater Missile, Projected Defender, Environmental, BP, Directed Energy, And References To Other Appropriate Collections Such As Threat And Survivability



INFORMATION SOURCES

- Documents Acquired From
 - SDIO And Services
 - SDI Contractors
 - Government Agencies And Departments
- Specialized Scientific And Technical Publications
- Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) And Joint Publication Research Service (JPRS) Reports
- Online Access To External Database Services Such As
 - Dialog
 - DROLS (DTIC)
 - Newsnet
 - Lexis / Nexis



- Over 350 Databases In Excess Of 200 Million Records
- Books And Monographs Library Of Congress
- Chemistry Beilstein On-line, Chem Abstracts
- Energy And Environment DoE Energy, Nuclear Science Abstracts
- Law And Government CBD, GPO Monthly Catalog, Federal Register
- News UPI News, Mideast File, Current Digest Of The Soviet Press, World Affairs Report, Reuters
- Patents And Trademarks World Patents Index
- Science And Technology Aerospace, Jane's Defense And Aerospace News / Analysis, Engineered Materials Abstract, Scisearch, Soviet Science And Technology, NTIS



DROLS (DTIC)

- DoD's Central Facility For Collection And Dissemination Of Scientific, Technical, And Management R&D Info Of Military Organizations And Their Contractors
- Technical Report Database Over 30,000 Technical Reports Submitted Annually
- Work Unit Information System Database Research Being Performed, By Whom, Effort, Dollars, etc.
- IR&D Database Descriptions Of Technical Programs Not Wholly Funded By DoD. Used To Avoid Duplicating Ongoing Efforts And Identify Contractors With Expertise Of Interest To DoD



- A Database Of Newsletters Covering Worldwide Events And
- Business News
- Over 380 Business Newsletters (Space Daily, Space Business News, Defense Daily, Defense R&D Update, C31 Report, Advances Military Computing, Military Space, SDI Monitor, NASA SW Directory)
- 11 Worldwide News Wires Delivered In Real Time (UPI, AP Data Stream Business News, Rueters, Etc.)
- TRW Business Profiles
- Stock And Commodity Quotes
- Investment Company And Industry Review



LEXIS / NEXIS

- World's Largest Full Text On-line Database. Covers Law, Regulation, Legislation, People In Government International Information, Global News
- International Sources TASS, The Economist, BBC Summary Of World Broadcasts, Current Digest Of The Soviet Press, Asahi And JiJi News Service
- Government Documents FAR And Supplements, Federal Register, Federal Trade Commission Reports, etc.
- Newspapers, Newsletters, And Magazines Defense And Foreign Affairs Weekly, National Journal, National Review, Time, U.S. News And World Report, New York Times, etc.



CURRENT AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

- Publish The Weekly "Tech Center Update" Containing Summaries Of News Publications And Journals
- Distribute A "Bimonthly Bulletin" Of Items Of Interest To The SDI Community
- Maintain A "Master Schedule" Of Events Of Interest To The SDI Community
- Provide Direct Mailings To Government, Industry, And Academic Users
- Provide On-site TIC Representative At SDIO



BIDDERS LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

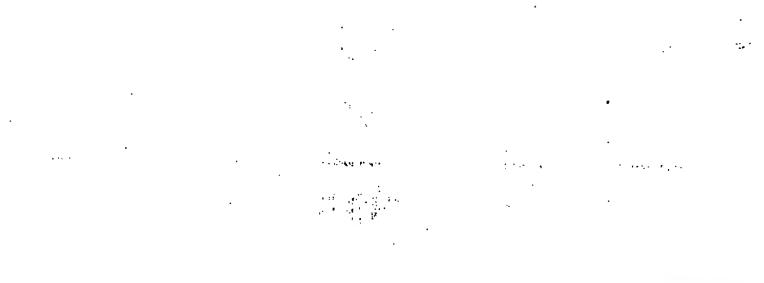
- Provide Reading Room For Bidders
- Serve As The Respository Of The Government Furnished Information (GFI) Related To SDIO And SDIO Executing Agent Solicitations*

* Availability Of GFI Subject To Terms And Conditions Mutually Agreed Upon Between SDIO And Executing Agents



DATA MANAGEMENT LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

- Receive SDIO CDRL Deliverables
- Review Deliverables Against Contract Requirements
- Maintain All SDIO CDRL Submissions





FUTURE SERVICES

- On-line Access To The TIC From Remote Sites (e.g., SDC, SSD, NTF)
- Publication Of Topical Bibliographies
- Dial Up Capability For Access To
 - Weekly Tech Center Updates
 - SDI TIC Bulletin
 - Selected Bibliographies Of Unclassified Material
 - Master Schedule
 - Documents Of Interest To SDI



SDI TIC SITE INFORMATION

Address:	SDI TIC 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway Suite 708 Arlington, Virginia 22202
Telephone:	(703) 521-7703
Fax:	(703) 521-4123 (703) 521-9737 (Security)
Hours Of Operation:	Unclassified 8:00 am To 5:00 pm Classified 8:00 am To 4:30 pm

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

Program Budget Considerations



3 MAR 92

Lt Col Steve Mullen, USAF Assistant Director, Financial Management Directorate Program Operations Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

m-7133a/022492

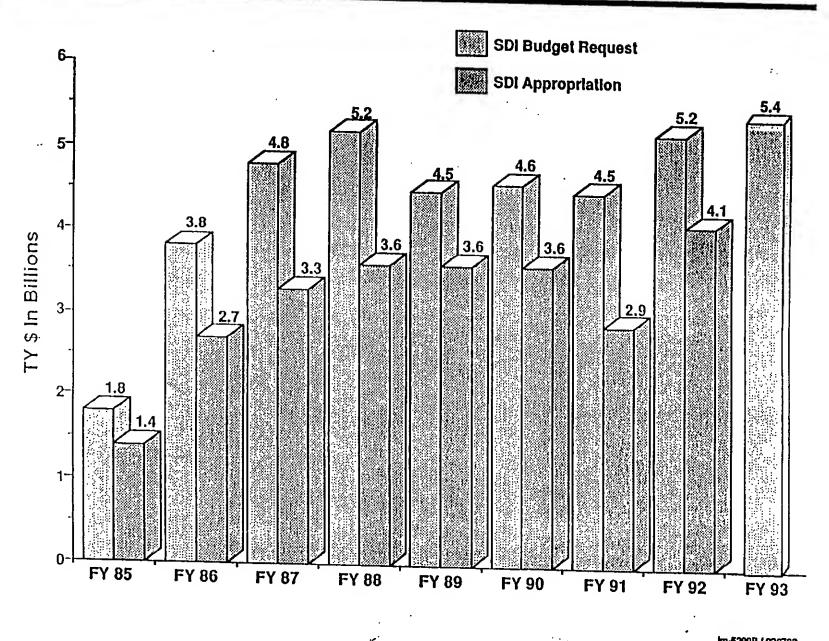


PROGRAM ELEMENT STRUCTURE

'FY 85 - 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92 - 97
, SATKA	SATKA	Phase I	Space Based Interceptor
KEW	KEW	LPS	Limited Defensive Sys
DEW	DEW	TMD	Theater Missile Defense
SA / BM	SA / BM	TMDI	
SLKT	SLKT	Follow-on	Other Follow-on
Hq Mgt		Res & Support	Res & Support



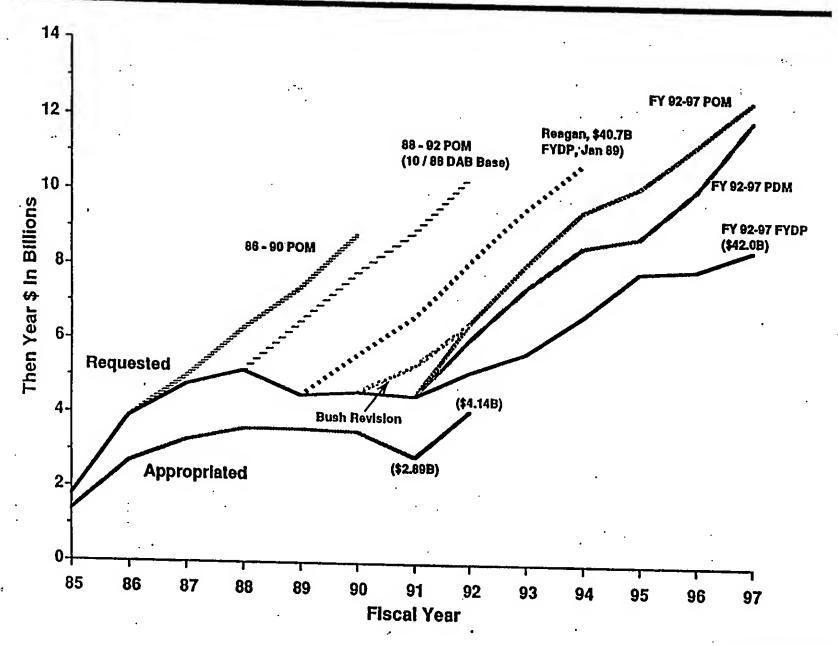
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE



m-52998 / 020792



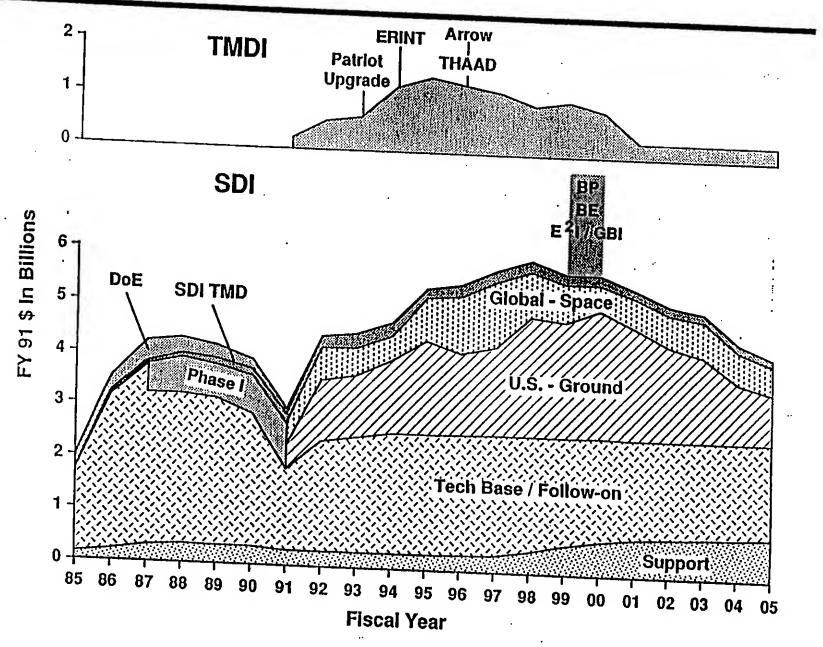
PROGRAM BUDGET HISTORY



jm-5232q / 022592

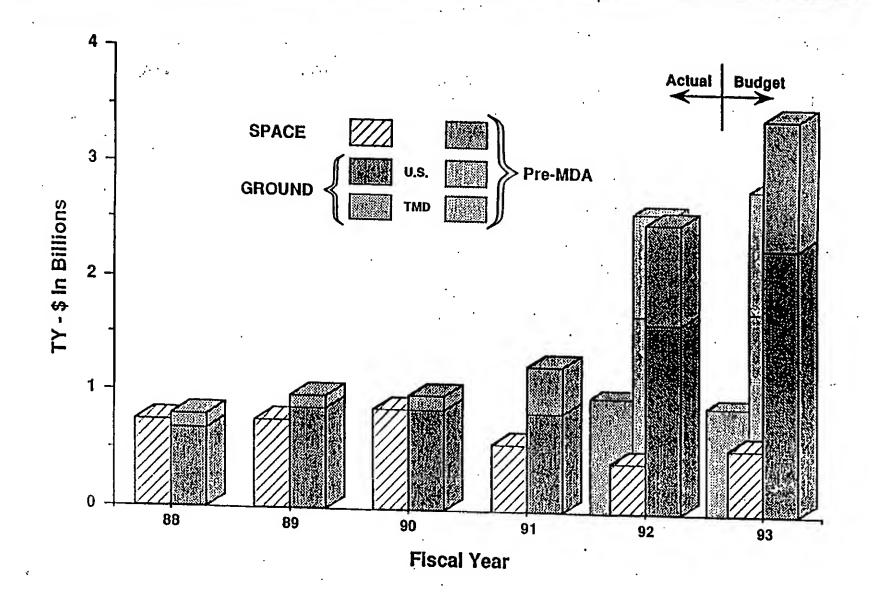


BMD BUDGET EVOLUTION





SPACE - GROUND R&D INVESTMENTS





STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE FY 93 AMENDED BUDGET FYDP PROGRAM

	TY \$ In	Thousands		وريغ المعلق بالمعاونات والموافق
RDTE		FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Dem / V	al 6.3			
	Theater Missile Defense	178,452	802,710	857,725
	Limited Defense System	394,148	1,434,343	2,134,755
	Space Based Interceptor	867,583	466,069	575,558
	Follow-on	697,479	666,352	849,596
	Research And Support	731,150	715,027	754,740
EMD 6	4 Total Dem / Val	2,868,812	4,084,501	5,172,374
	Theater Missile Defense Limited Defense System		31,000	140,000
	Space Based Interceptor			
	Total EMD		31,000	140,000
Procurem	Total RDTE	2,868,812	4,115,501	5,312,374
	Theater Missile Defense Limited Defense System		25,000	62,500
MILCON	Total Procurement	······································	25,000	62,500
	Limited Defense System		• .	
	Space Based Interceptor	3,870	• . •	40,200
	Research And Support	6,000	5,100	40.000
	Total MILCON	9,870	5,100	10,000
	Total SDIO	2,878,682	4,145,601	50,200
			וייטנעדיונד	5,425,074

m-23575/021892



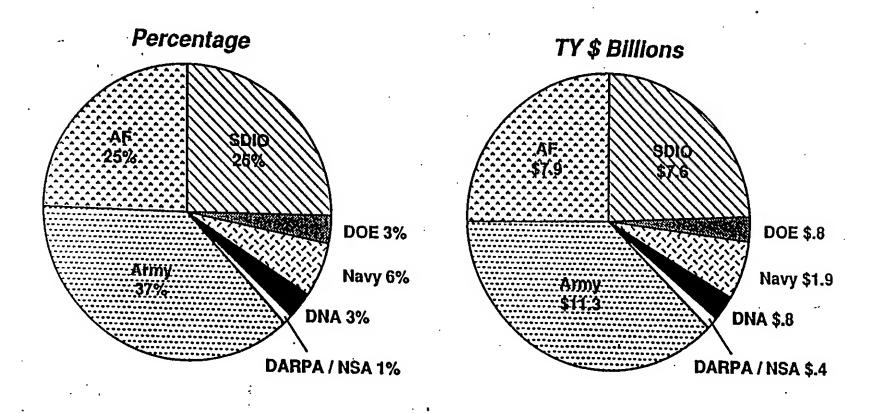
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION EXECUTING AGENT DISTRIBUTION

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(\$ In Millions)							
Executing Agent	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	%		
DARPA	1.000	0.000	.000	.000	>1		
DNA	67.517	42.955	55.029	52.405	1		
DOE	161.036	222.647	141.125	116.240	2		
NSA	.000	.000	10.284	10.803	>1		
SDIO	737.973	854.975	1376.397	2079.733	39		
U.S. Air Force	1151.339	563.830	502.308	777.123	14		
U.S. Army	1297.799	1060.814	1828.090	2166.398	40		
U.S. Navy	182.563	132.611	231.608	221.727	4		
USSPACECOM	1.001	.850	.760	.645	>1		
SDI Total	3600.228	2878.682	4145.601	5425.074			



STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE BY EXECUTING AGENT FY 85 - 93





FY 93 AMENDED PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

TY \$ In Millions

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	FY 92			FY 93		
RDT&E	FY 92 / 93 Budget	Delta	FY 93 Amended Budget	FY 92 / 93 Budget	Delta	FY 93 Amended Budget
Theater Missile Defense	857.5	-23.8	833.7	890.7	+107.0	997.7
Limited Defensive Sys	1,600.4	-166.1	1,434.3	1,736.8	+398.0	2,134.8
Space Based Interceptor	829.9	-363.8	466.1	768.4	-192.8	575.6
Follow-on	1,168.2	-501.8	666.4	1,255.9	-406.3	849.6
Research And Support	694.6	+20.4	715.0	831.4	-76.7	754.7
Total	5,150.6	-1,035.1	4,115.5	5,483.2	-170.8	5,312.4

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CONTRACT TERMINATIONS FY 92 APPROPRIATION

Program	Title	(\$000)	# Of People	Contractors / Subcontractors	City / State		
1101 1103	Passive Sensors Laser Radar	sors 1,975 104 Rockwell Hughes Aerojet NRC TRW Spire Corp Harris		Hughes Aerojet NRC TRW Spire Corp Harris	Anahelm, CA El Segundo, CA Sacramento, CA Colorado Springs, CO Redondo Beach, CA Boston, MA Melbourne, FL		
1104	Signal Processing	178 1,645	4 72	Laser Science Honeywell Raytheon Phillips Lab David Sarnoff Spire Corp Allied Signal IBIS N.C. State Univ Of FL	Cambridge, MA Plymouth, MN Sudbury, MA Hanscom AFB, MA Princeton, NJ Bedford, MA Columbia, MD Danvers, MA Raleigh, NC Gainesville, FL		
1201	Interceptor Component Technology	2,212	13	Texas Instruments Thiokal Aerojet Westinghouse	Dailas, TX Huntsville, AL Sacramento, CA Pittsburgh, PA		

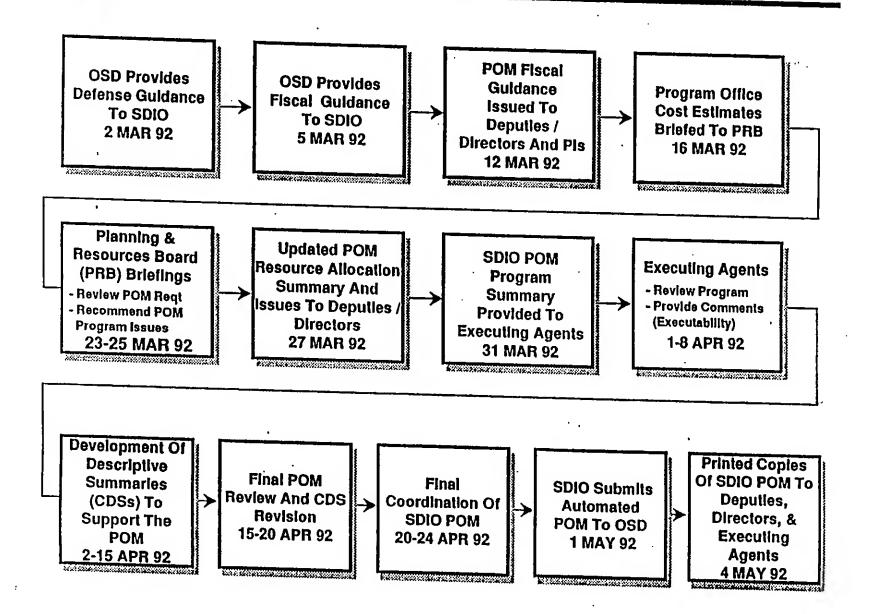


CONTRACT TERMINATIONS FY 92 APPROPRIATION (Cont'd)

Program	Title	(\$000)	# Of Peòple	Contractors / Subcontractors	City / State West Palm Beach, FL		
1302	Chemical Laser	14,558	10	United Tech			
1303	Neutral Particle Beam	3,939	73	Grumman Corp Kirk Meyer Co Butler Svcs Salem Technical DOE Mission Rsch Spectra Tech Titan Tech Univ Of NM K—Tech	Long Island, NY Santa Fe, NM Santa Fe, NM Santa Fe, NM Los Alamos, NM Albuquerque, NM Bellview, WA Albuquerque, NM Albuquerque, NM		
1503	Power + Power Cond	10,000	15	Sandia Lab GE GE Westinghouse	Sandia Base, NM San Jose, CA Valley Forge, PA Pittsburgh, PA		
1105	Discrimination	1,183	27	TECO Hughes Boeing Nichois	Boston, MA El Segundo, CA Seattle, WA Huntsville, AL		



SDIO FY 94 - 99 POM PROCESS



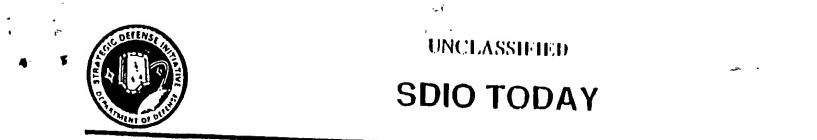
* STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

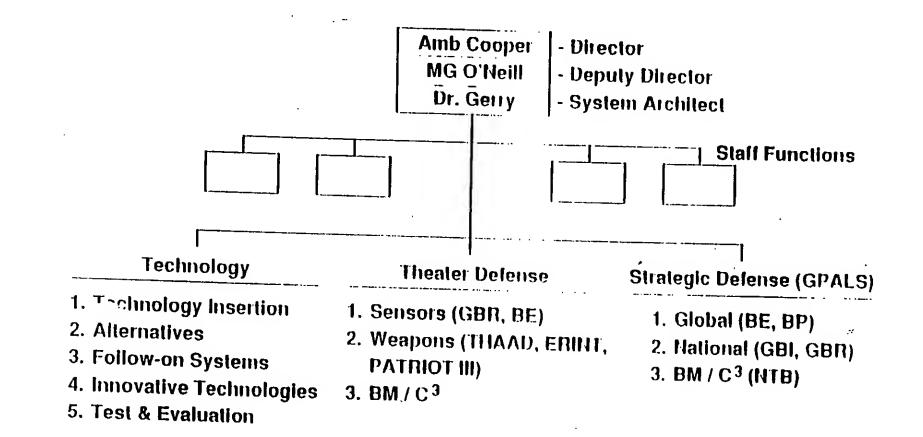
Strategic Defense In The 1990's

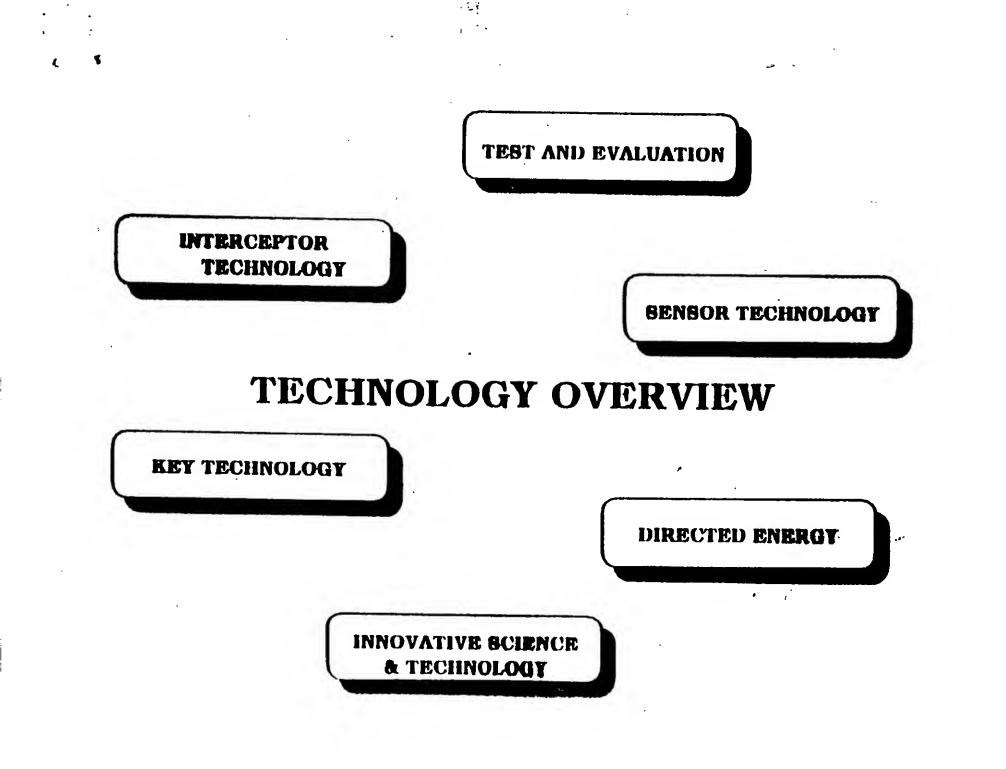


Col Simon P. (Pete) Worden, USAF Deputy For Technology Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

FOI92-0855









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TECHNOLOGY FASTER, CHEAPER AND BETTER

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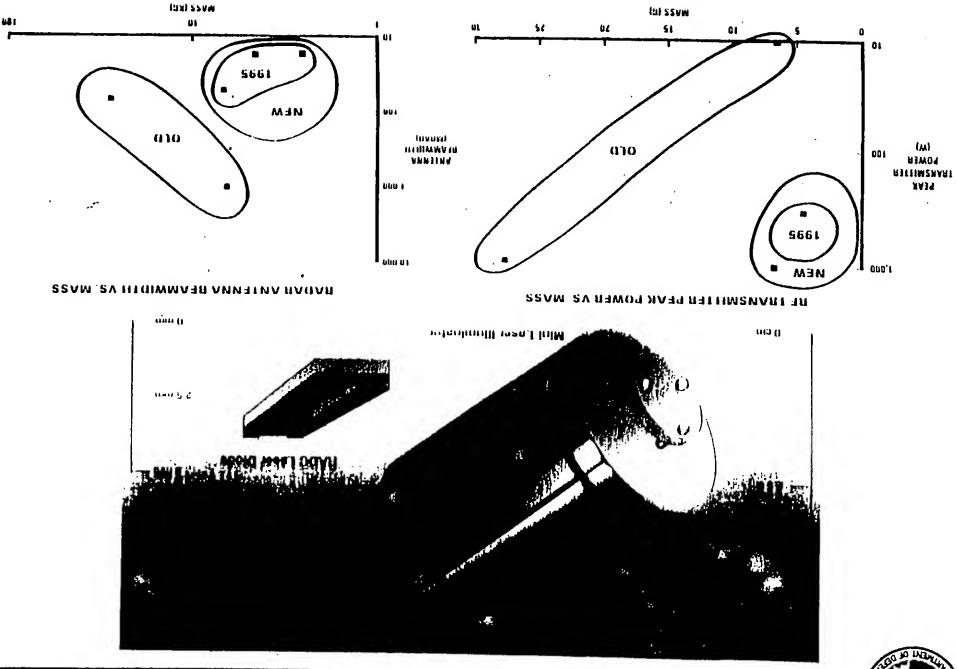
TECHNOLOGY INSERTION

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ACTIVE SEEKERS COMPONENTS

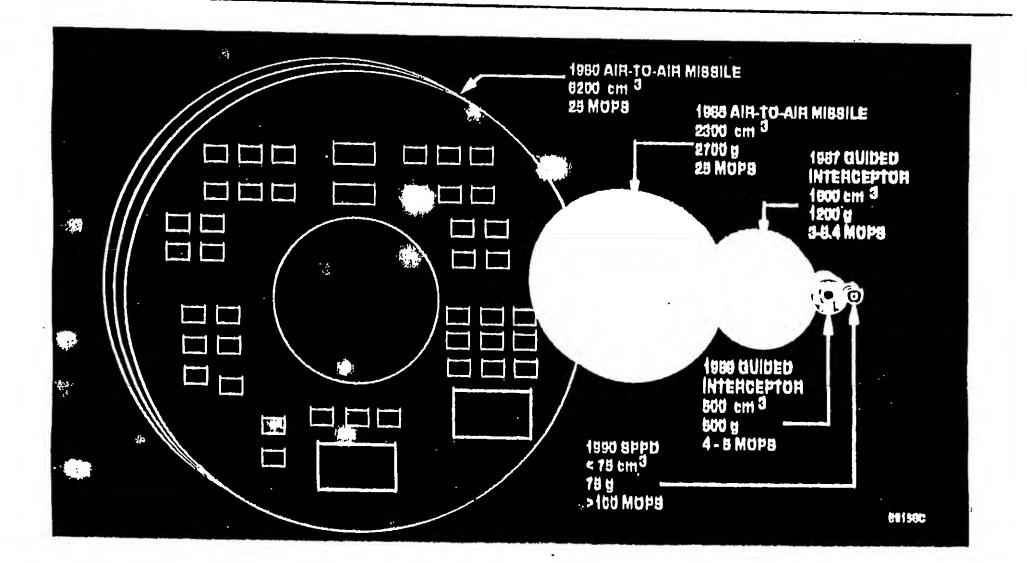
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SIGNAL PROCESSOR VOLUME IS A KEY DRIVER OF INTERCEPTOR



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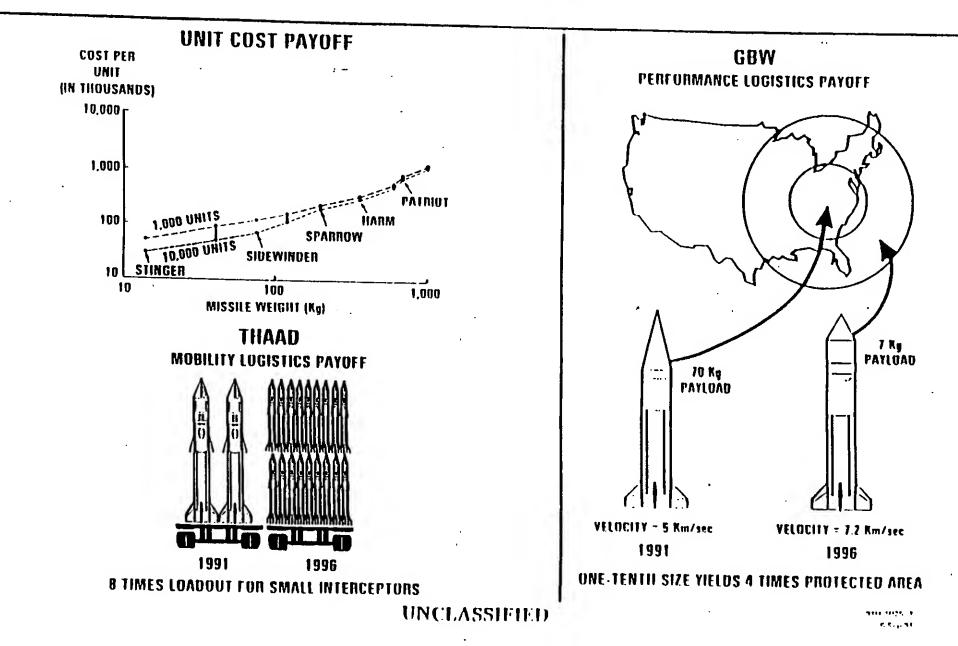
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BOTTOM LINE ON SIZE AND COST

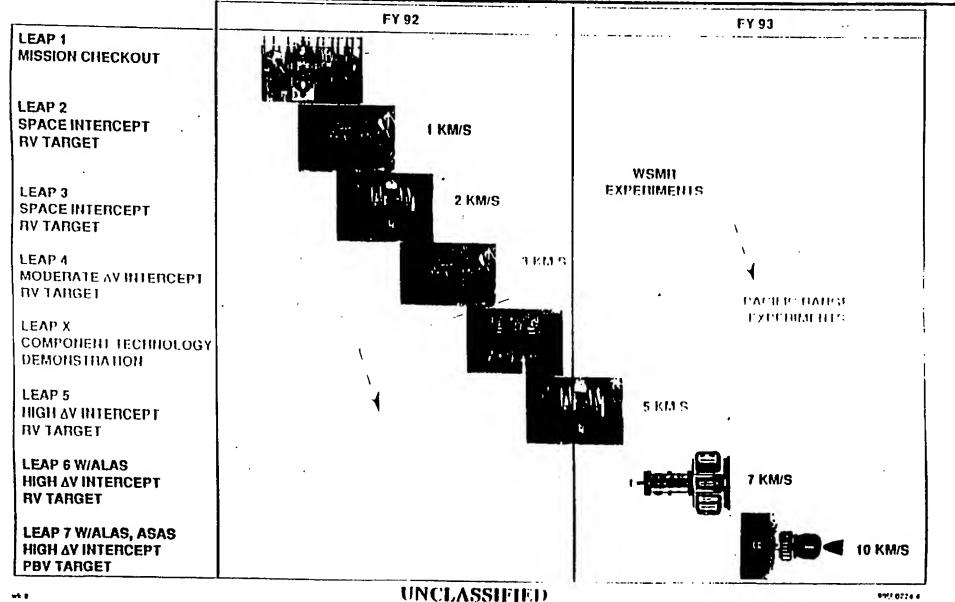




22.3

LEAP FLIGHT TEST SCHEDULE







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ALTERNATIVES

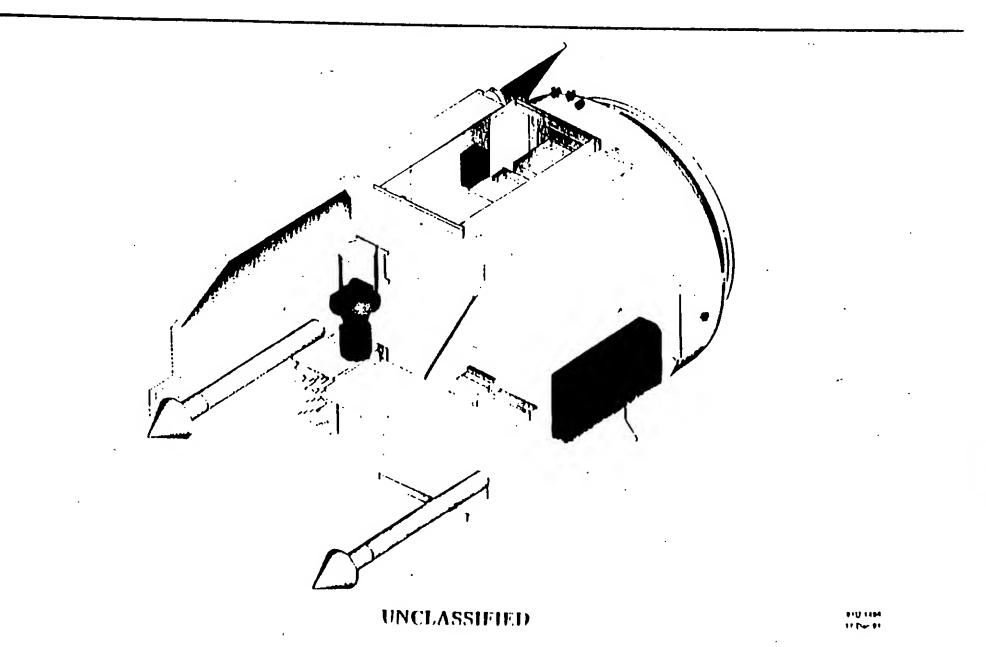
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UNCLA®



MSTI SATELLITE MULTIMISSION BUS CONCEPT

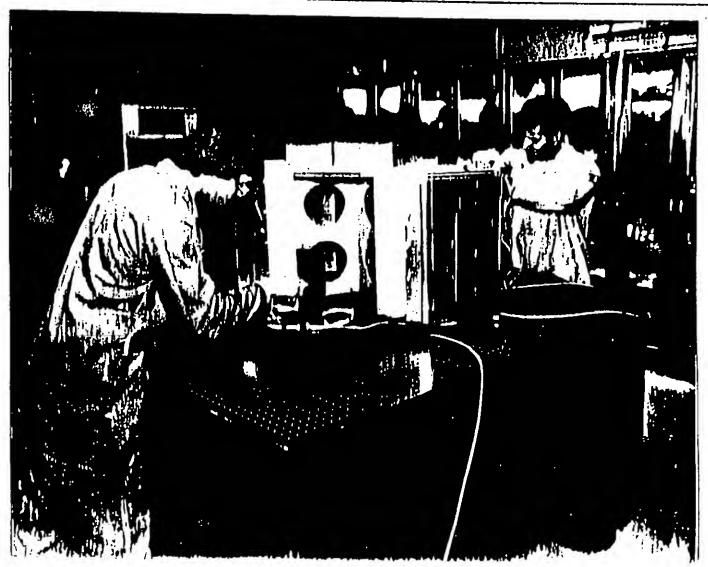




MSTI SATELLITE INTEGRATION AT PHILLIPS LAB EDWARDS AFB

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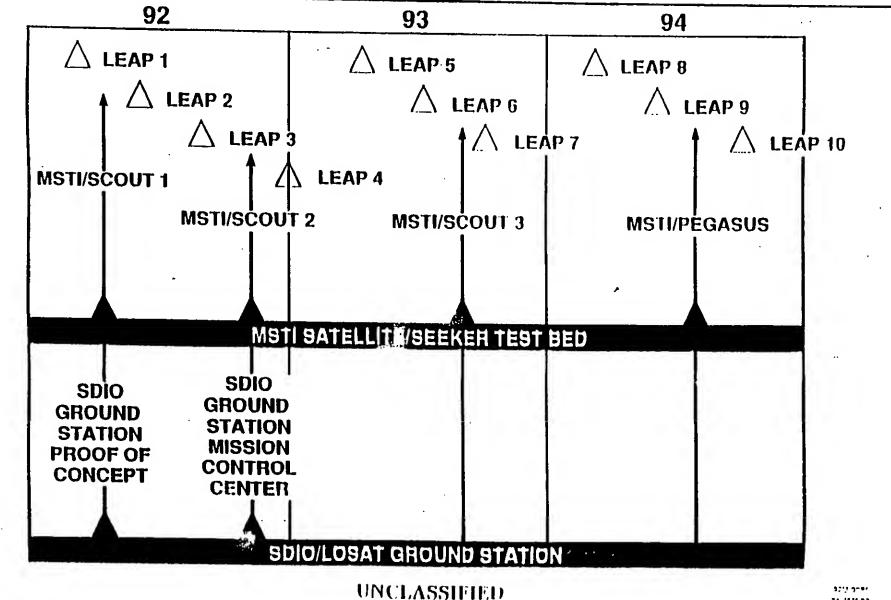


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MSTI DEPLOYMENT AND LEAP FLIGHT TESTS



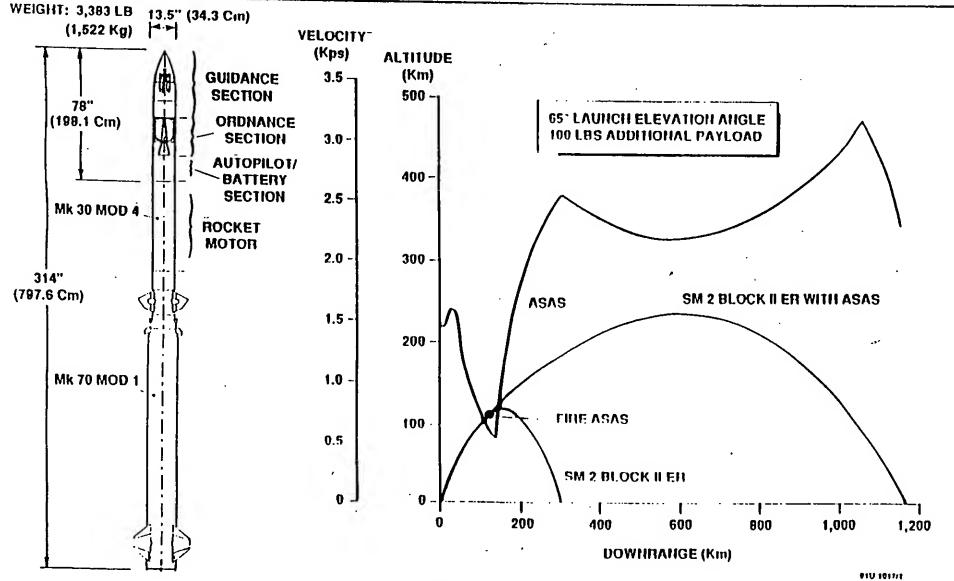




UNCLASSIFIED **LEAP LAUNCH VEHICLE PERFORMANCE USING SM 2 BLOCK II ER (TERRIER) BOOSTER AND SUSTAINER PLUS ASAS**

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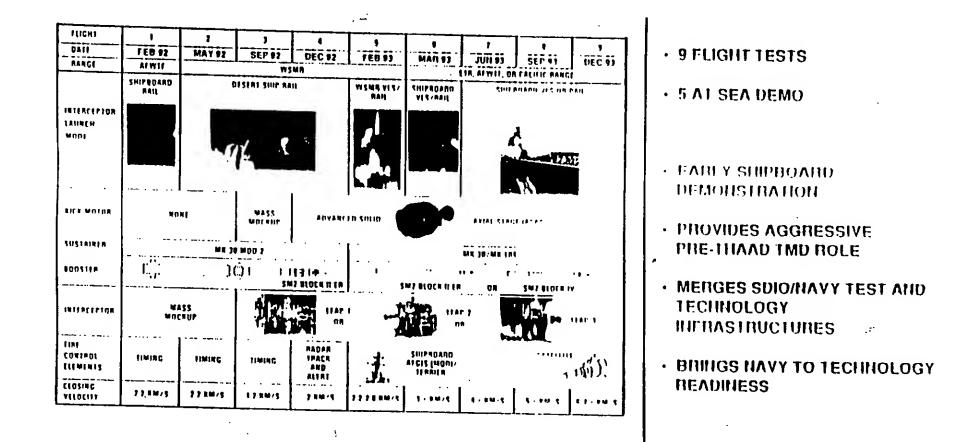
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NAVY LEAP GETS YOU ...

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NAVY LEAP WILL HAVE DEMONSTRATED EXO-TMD CAPABILITY BY 1993

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AIRBORNE LASER

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INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

- **BOOST PHASE INTERCEPT WOULD BE A COMPELLING ADDITION TO THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE**
- AIRCRAFT-BASED LASERS (ABL) OFFER PROMISE IN PROVIDING SUCH A CAPABILITY
- ABL IS NOT A NEW CONCEPT; A 10¹⁴ W/sr CLASS LASEN SHOT DOWN AIR-TO-AIR MISSILES IN 1983-84
 - THE TECHNOLOGY BASE CHEATED IN OVER TWO DECADES OF WORK SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT
 - FOCUSED PROGRAM COULD YIELD OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY EARLY IN THE NEXT DECADE



Airborne Laser Laboratory (ALL)





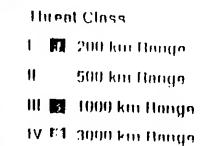
- Demonstrator program: 1970 to 1983
- Laser- High Energy CO₂ GDL (10.6 µm)
- 60 cm Pointer telescope
- Demonstated
 - •• 6 µrad class tracking (1sigma 1 axis)
 - •• Destroyed 5 Air to Air missiles (AIM-9)
 - •• Destroyed 2 Cruise missiles (BQM-34)



IRAQ "SCENARIO SUMMARY"

OPTIMIZED THREAT BASING ASSUMED FOR MAXIMUM OFFENSE
 CAPABILITY





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FOLLOW-ON

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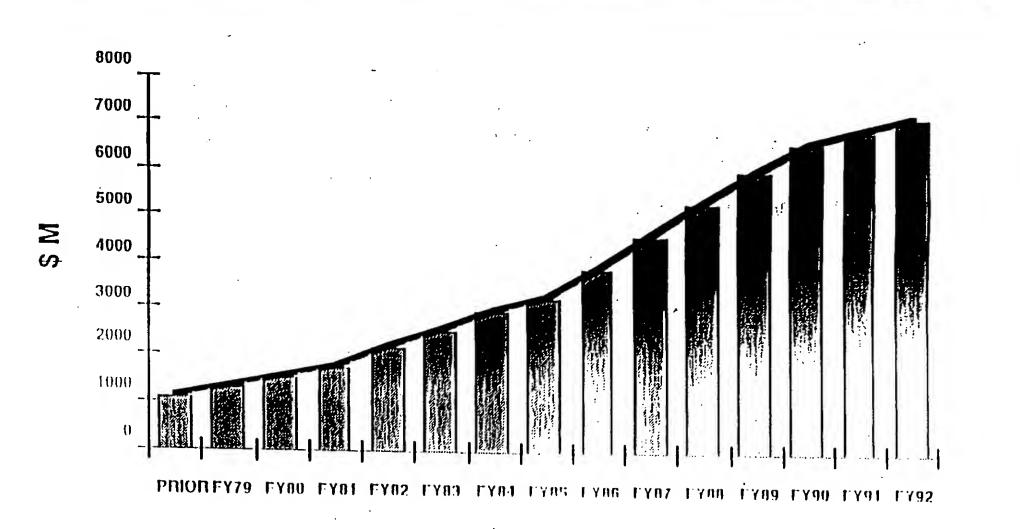


STARWARS - THE DREAM IS ALIVE AND WELL!

- DoD Has Made Considerable Investments In Directed Energy (Speed-Of-Light) Weapons Technology For Two Decades
- Pay-Offs Are Emerging <u>Now</u>
 - Near Weapon Level Components Have Been Built And Tested, And Are Now Being Integrated For Mid-90s Tests
- In The Next Decade, This Nation Can Field Truly Unique Weapon Systems For A Broad Variety Of Defense Missions, e.g.
 - Boost-Phase Intercept Of Strategic And Theater Missiles
 - Interactive Discrimination Of Decoys From Warheads
 - Worldwide Full-Time Air Superiority
 - Highly Robust Surveillance



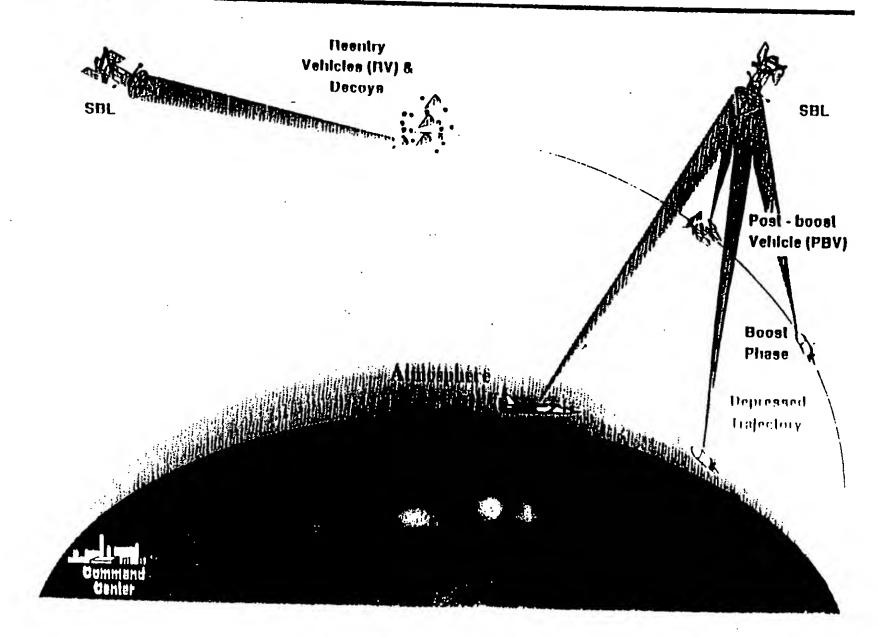
DIRECTED ENERGY INVESTMENT THEN YEAR DOLLARS





SPACE BASED CHEMICAL LASER

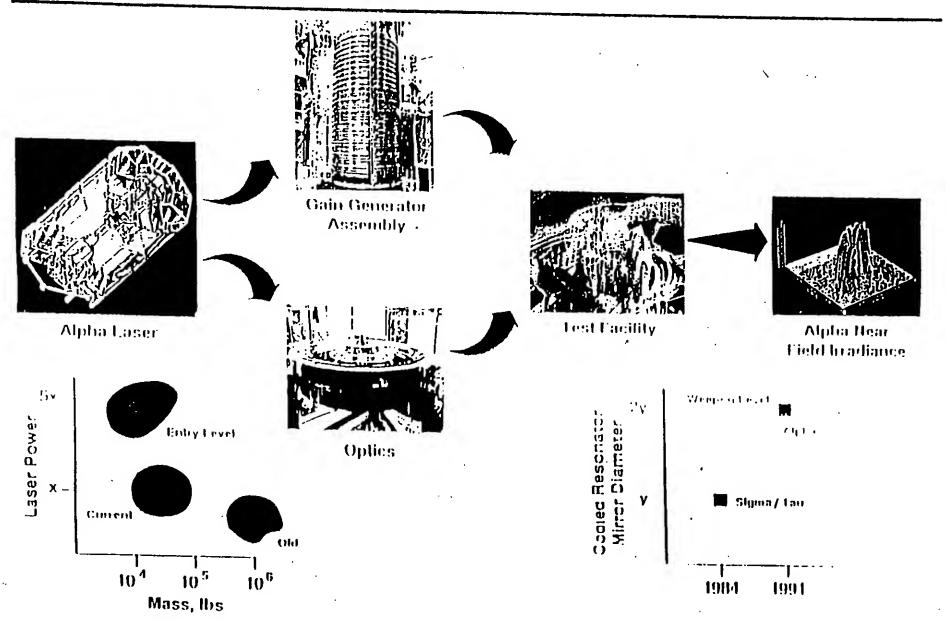
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LASER DEVICE TECHNOLOGY

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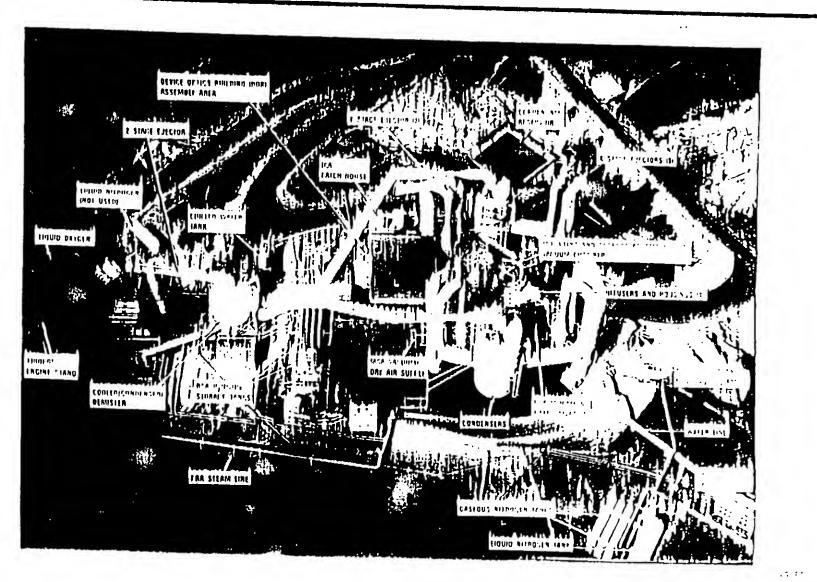


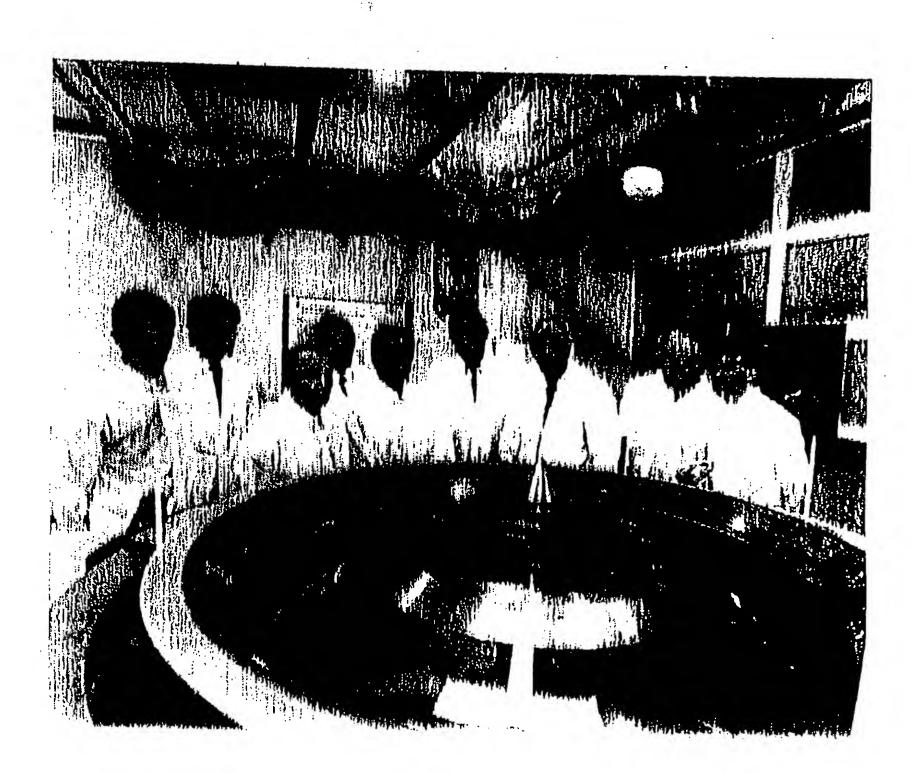


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ALPHA TEST FACILITY

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY



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MISSION ISSUE

Create New Materials To Improve The Performance, Survivability And Miniaturization Of SDI Systems

Technical Goal

 Thrust The U.S. Into A New "Age" Of Diamond For Windows, Coatings, And Electronics

Payoff

- Integrated Circuits With Higher Density, Higher Temperature And Faster Speed
- Thin Rocket Windows To Withstand High Speeds
- Diamond Hard Protective Coatings For Everything



DIAMOND PROPERTIES

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PROPERTIES	DIAMOND	ALTERNATIVE MATERIAL 4500 (Beron Carblde)		
HARDNESS (kg/mm²)	9000			
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (W/m/K)	2000	130 (Silver)		
OPTICAL TRANSMISSION (µm)	0.22 to >100	9.2 to 4 (Silica)		
COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	0.05 0.1	, 0.1 (Tellon)		
ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY (Mem)	Lx 10 ¹⁰	1 x 10 ¹⁵ (Alumina)		
THERMAL SHOCK (W/m)	10,900,000	10,600 (Zcrodur)		
TENSILE STRENGTH (kg/mm²)	290	35 (Alumina)		
	• . ·			

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DIAMOND

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DIAMOND PROPERTIES

- HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
- HIGH E BREAKDOWN STRENGTH
- RADIATION-HARD
- PHYSICALLY HARD
- HIGH-TEMPERATURE (REFRACTORY)
- HIGH DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

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APPLICATION

DENSE LOGIC CIRCUITS, HIGH-ENERGY LASER WINDOW COATING5

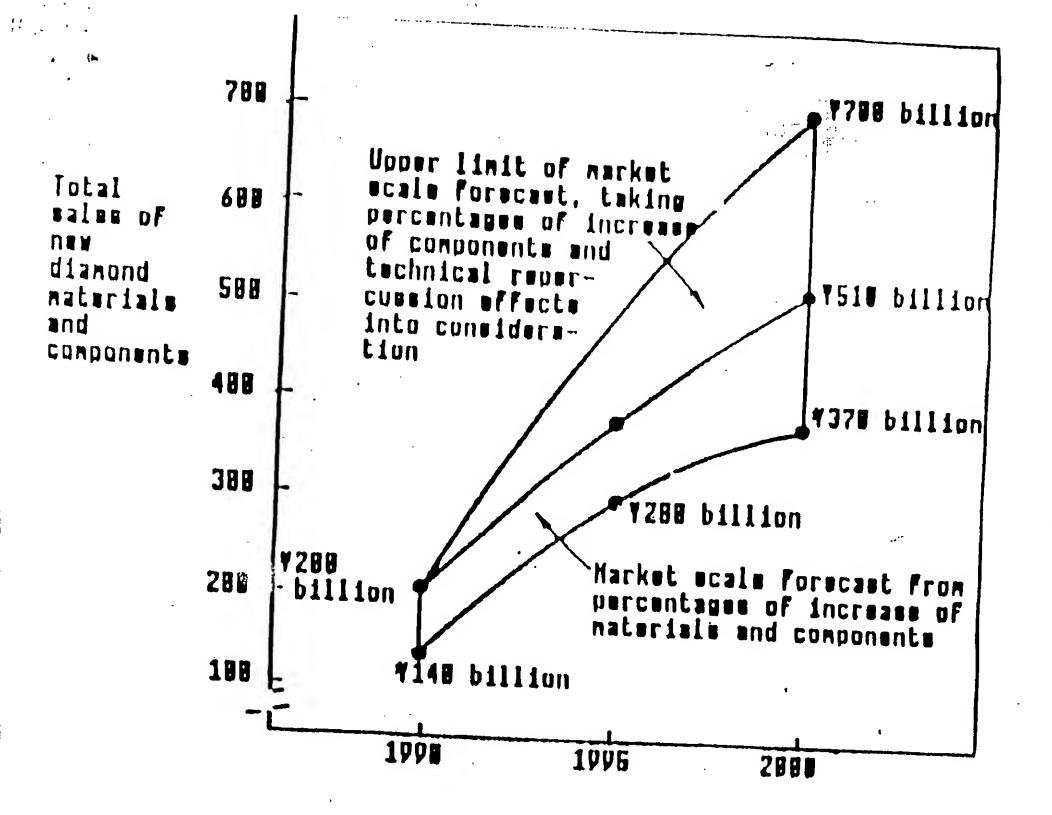
10 WAVE & MILLIMETER WAVE POWER

SPACE ELECTRONICS

COATINGS: GLASSES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PROSTHESES, --COMPUTER DISCS, AUDIO SPEAKERS

SPACE ELECTRONICS, COMPUTERS, AUTO IGNITIONS & MONITORING

THGIT POWER CAPACITORS, ULTRA-FASE MICROELECTRONICS

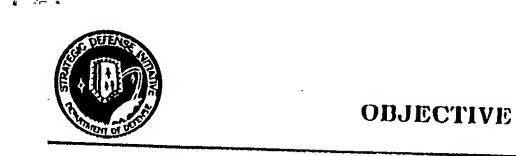




LAUNCH SERVICES

SDIO





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CENTRALIZE THE ACQUISITION, MANAGEMENT, AND CONTROL OF LAUNCH REQUIREMENTS AND

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- REDUCE LAUNCH COS'E (MULTIPLE LAUNCH VS. SINGLE LAUNCH PROCUREMENTS.
- CREATE CENTER OF LAUNCH EXPERTISE
- MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF LESSONS LEARNED
- ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF EFFORT
- REMOVE LAUNCH VEHICLE / LAUNCH SERVICES RESPONSIBILITY FROM EXPERIMENTER/SCIENTIST



CURRENT MANIFEST

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BASIC CONTRACT FLIGHTS •

LEAP I

LEAP 2

LEAP 3

LEAP 4

PLACEHOLDER

SPFE 6 (BP7)

FIRST CONTRACT OPTION FLIGHTS

ZEST I

ZEST 2

SPFE DEMO (BP_1M)

ASTRAL DANCER 1 & 2 (CANCELLED)

:

LEAP X LEAP 5 LEAP 6 LEAP 7

ENDO LEAP 1, 2, & 3 PLACEHOLDER **FLASMA RADIATION**





PHASE II DC-X TECHNOLOGY DEMO

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PROGRAM GOALS

• FLIGHT TEST OF REUSABLE SUBORBITAL ROCKET

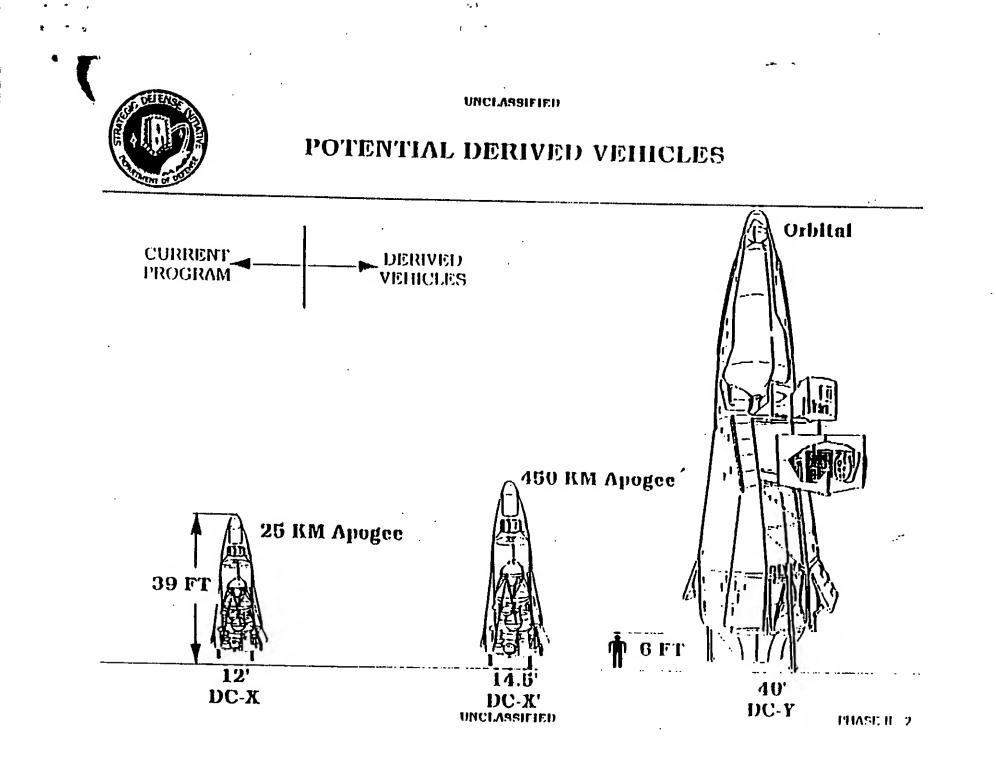
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- ENABLING TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION
 - APPLICATION OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGY
 - SYSTEMS APPROACH TO LAUNCH
- DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE TECHNOLOGY BASE FOR DERIVED VEHICLES COST EFFECTIVE TO SDIO
 - CREATE DATABASE ENABLING A NEW CLASS OF SUBORDITAL TRANSPORTATION
 - ENABLE NATIONAL OPTION TO INVEST IN COST EFFECTIVE SSLO VEHICLE

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PHASE IF 3

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SCHEDULE

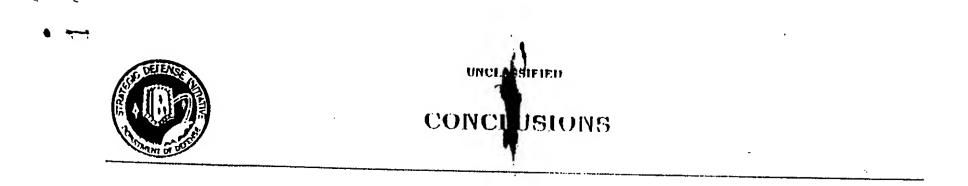
INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

FISCAL YEAR	90	91	92	93	94	95	ġſ	97	ġĝ	99	00
Phase I Concept Exploration	Design Selection [*	₼₼	Final Reviews		\$15M	4-WA1	Y AIRFI	RAME C	OMPET	ITION	
Phase II Prototype Design & Filght Demonstration		REPA A					aitit)	(\$GUM)			
Phase III Experimental Prototype Phase IV Operational System	NC	DN SI		·	TTTES	191	 1 likiti () 	<u>5510</u>	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		

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- PHASE ILIS A TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TO:
 - DETERMINE IF CURRENT CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES WILL SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUBORBHAL RECOVERABLE ROCKET DEVELOPMENT FOR USE IN SDIO 35 GIEM TESTING
- SDIO HAS NO PLAN NOR BUDGET FOR FULL SCALE ORBITAL VEHICLE DEVELOPMENT
- PHASE ILEFFORTS WILL MAXIMIZE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO A # FUTURE ORBIFAL VEHICLE